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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-third session

## OVERVIEW OF UNHCR ACTIVITIES

### REPORT FOR 1991-1992

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.92-02461

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# I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1 The purpose of this Overview document (Overview) is to give a general presentation of UNHCR activities since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, especially from the point of view of its programmes (both General and Special), and their budgetary implications. Unless otherwise stated, the information contained in this document reports on activities carried out in 1991, covers developments since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee Meeting in October 1991 through the end of May 1992, and provides initial projections on requirements for 1993.

2 The context of these activities is described in Chapter II of this document, "The World Refugee Situation". A more detailed presentation of issues related to international protection is found in document A/AC.96/799 (Note on International Protection). Cross-programming activities focused on refugee women and children are treated in documents EC/SC.2/55 (Progress Report on Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women) and EC/SC.2/54 (Information Note on Refugee Children).

3 The types of activities undertaken by UNHCR in the discharge of its mandate, namely emergency relief, care and maintenance and the pursuit of durable solutions, are covered in Chapter III. Budgetary and administrative matters related to these activities are covered in summary form in Chapter IV. More detailed financial information in regard to 1991 may be found in document A/AC.96/796, which gives the accounts for that year. Similarly, more specific information can be found in document A/AC.96/793, Parts I - VI. The first five parts of this document cover, respectively, Africa, Asia and Oceania, Europe, the Americas, and South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East (SWANAME), reflecting the new Regional Bureaux structure at UNHCR Headquarters. Part VI of the same document deals with Overall Allocations, that is budgetary allocations which are made under both General and Special Programmes for activities and projects primarily of a global/regional nature, and for which no specific allocation has been made in a country or area chapter. Included also in Part VI are all support costs at Headquarters.

4 Issues related to programme management and implementation, as well as human resources management are covered in Chapters V and VI of the Overview. Activities undertaken under the broad heading of Public Information in support of UNHCR's international protection and assistance activities are covered in Chapter VII. The final chapter of the Overview deals with UNHCR's efforts to enlist the support of international organizations in addressing the needs of refugees.

## II. THE WORLD REFUGEE SITUATION

5 The following paragraphs contain a review of developments in the world refugee situation during the period since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, held in October 1991.

6 During the period covered by this report, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was again confronted by an alarming number of new or existing demands in a world undergoing profound transformations and adjustments following the end of the cold war. Each day in recent months, thousands of refugees have been forced to flee their homes often under appalling physical and psychological conditions and not infrequently into asylum situations which are themselves fraught with insecurity and other dangers. The refugee flows of the post cold war era have brought the world's refugee population to an unprecedented 17 million. Moreover, the speed, scale and complexity of recent emergencies -- be they in the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa, South West Asia or Europe -- have challenged both UNHCR's capacity to respond and the international community's ability to achieve regional and global security.

7 Rarely has UNHCR been under such pressure to respond so quickly to so many diverse and difficult situations. In this context, the Office has redoubled its efforts to seek innovative approaches to solutions to refugee problems, notably by focusing on preventive measures to attenuate the causes of refugee flows and contribute to averting them, and to improve its own emergency response capacity within the framework of strengthened inter-agency cooperation and partnership with donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

8 On a more positive note, the period under review has also seen the emergence of actual and potential solutions to refugee problems in many parts of the world -- notably in Asia, Central America and some parts of Africa. The progress of peace in a number of regions and, more generally, the impetus towards democracy in many parts of the world have opened up avenues to durable solutions, especially and most welcomely, through voluntary repatriation. This year, which the High Commissioner has dubbed the beginning of the decade of voluntary repatriation could, it is hoped, see up to three million refugees return home worldwide. Welcome though these developments undoubtedly are, the scale of repatriation movements and of subsequent reintegration needs also poses a major challenge to UNHCR and to the international community.

9 More specifically, in the difficult period since October 1991, UNHCR has been confronted with a number of significant events, trends and issues at the regional level as detailed in Parts I - V of document A/AC.96/793. The African continent, which hosts some 30 per cent of the world's refugees, has continued to be a source of preoccupation and has remained a high priority for the Office. The situation in the Horn of Africa deteriorated dramatically during 1991 with a massive haemorrhage of 300,000 refugees into Kenya from Somalia and southern Ethiopia. The tragic circumstances in Somalia have, moreover, precipitated the massive spontaneous return of 450,000 refugees to Ethiopia, unleashing a fully-fledged returnee emergency which has required large-scale intervention from UNHCR and other members of the United Nations family. Djibouti, with a population of only half a million, has also been

seriously affected. Yemen has witnessed an influx of some 7,000 Somalis since early 1992, the majority of whom have arrived by boat in distressing condition. In Malawi, the Mozambican refugee population has continued to grow alarmingly, passing the one million mark in a context increasingly complicated by the worst drought in living memory in southern Africa. In West Africa, pending the establishment of conditions conducive to large-scale repatriation of Liberian refugees, substantial assistance programmes have needed to be continued. Meanwhile, the conflict in Sierra Leone precipitated a major new exodus of refugees into Guinea (175,000) and Liberia (21,000). Increased levels of intervention have also been necessary elsewhere in Africa, such as in Zaire and the Central African Republic, where large influxes of Sudanese took place.

10 In Asia, the early months of 1992 have seen a massive outflow of refugees from the Arakan State of Myanmar into Bangladesh. The speed of the exodus, which peaked at an average of 5,000 refugees per day, constituted a full-scale refugee emergency. By end June 1992, over 270,000 Myanmar refugees were registered in camps in the Cox's Bazaar District of Bangladesh, the arrival rate having fallen to between 50 and 100 persons per day. UNHCR has assisted the Government of Bangladesh with the provision of assistance, in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and local and international NGOs. Discussions continue with the Goverments of Bangladesh and Myanmar on UNHCR's participation in the repatriation process. Further north, a growing influx of ethnic Nepalese fleeing from Bhutan into Nepal since early 1991 is another source of deep concern. In late June, Nepalese Government statistics put the size of the refugee population at 65,000 with daily arrivals ranging from 300 to 500.

11 Developments in South-East Asia have been much more positive. The influx of boat people into the first asylum countries of the region declined significantly to some 28,000 in 1991 and have plummeted to almost negligible levels (52 through June) in 1992. Meanwhile, the number of those returning to Viet Nam within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA), established by the 1989 International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, has reached record levels, with over 25,000 having returned since 1989. Following the signature of a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Thailand, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and UNHCR on 21 November 1991, a programme of voluntary repatriation of the 370,000 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in Thailand was successfully launched on 30 March 1992. By July 1992, some 70,0000 Cambodian refugees had returned home under the programme, 20,000 of them in June 1992 alone. Besides the immediate assistance provided to returnees upon their arrival in Cambodia, Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), aiming to ensure the livelihood of returnees and the economic viability of returnee communities, have been established with the collaboration of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Despite these positive developments, however, unresolved tensions in Cambodia and the fragility of the peace process remain causes for concern.

12 In South West Asia, the first quarter of 1992 saw the acceleration of political and military developments in Afghanistan which led to a dramatic increase in spontaneous voluntary repatriation from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the week ending 12 July 1992, some 100,000 Afghans

crossed the border from Pakistan, bringing the total to 600,000 since 1 January 1992. Before repatriation began in 1990, there were some 3.2 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and a further three million in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since then, nearly one million have returned home. Unresolved political tensions in Afghanistan may have a chilling effect on repatriation, however, especially if armed conflict again erupts. Such tension, coupled with the heavily mined terrain to which many refugees are returning, raise serious concerns regarding the effective reintegration of returnees and their subsequent welfare.

13 Between April and December 1991, UNHCR was confronted in the Middle East with the swiftest refugee influx in its forty year history, when some 1.8 million Iraqi refugees poured into the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. In response, the largest emergency air transport operation ever undertaken by UNHCR was launched, in conjunction with a massive emergency procurement operation. Mass influx was quickly followed by an equally rapid repatriation movement which also took on the dimensions of a major emergency. By December, over 90 per cent of the refugees had repatriated. Between October 1991 and January 1992, a shelter programme was mounted to cover the needs of 62,000 returnee and internally displaced families. Inhabitants have returned to some 1,500 villages in northern Iraq as a result of UNHCR and NGO efforts during this period. Through February and March 1992, UNHCR and NGOs paved the way for the rehabilitation phase of the Humanitarian Plan of Action to be carried out by other United Nations agencies by implementing Quick Impact Projects in the health, water and sanitation sectors. UNHCR activities were phased out by end April 1992, its assets were handed over to other agencies, notably UNICEF, by the end of June, and its role as lead agency to the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs on 15 July. A residual UNHCR presence will be maintained to monitor returns. In the meantime, UNHCR continues to grapple with important residual problems of the Persian Gulf conflict throughout the region, in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

14 In Europe, the tragic events in the former Yugoslavia have produced the largest number of refugees and displaced persons since the end of the Second World War, displacing some two million people. Thousands more are fleeing daily as a result of the conflict and related human rights abuses, including the heinous process that has come to be known as "ethnic cleansing". This massive humanitarian emergency has posed UNHCR its first major operational challenge in Europe in many years, especially following the designation of UNHCR by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as lead agency for the internally displaced in the former Yugoslavia. In close collaboration with UNICEF and WHO and in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR has shifted its original objective of monitoring the security of displaced persons, attempting to prevent further displacement and promoting early return to places of origin, to launching a massive humanitarian relief operation in view of the worsening situation, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

15 Deeply preoccupied by the grave situation in the former Yugoslavia, the increasingly desperate plight of the displaced and the growing obstacles to long-term solutions, the High Commissioner called for a decisive humanitarian initiative to contain the current crisis and reactivate the search for lasting solutions to the plight of refugees and displaced persons. Having consulted the Secretary-General and a number of Governments, she convened the ministerial-level International Meeting on Humanitarian Aid for Victims of the

Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva, 29 July 1992) which condemned the practice of "ethnic cleansing", agreed on the need to implement the High Commissioner's proposed "Comprehensive Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in the Former Yugoslavia" (HCR/IMFY/1992/2) and called for a Follow-up Committee to focus the international community's response to the crisis. Elsewhere in Central and Eastern Europe, UNHCR substantially increased its activities and stepped up its presence. It has focused on emergency preparedness, refugee law training and information as part of a strategy aimed at preventing and mitigating potential problems of mass displacement in the volatile region and the disastrous repercussions they could have for the rest of Europe.

16 The Americas have not escaped their share of new problems. Since the events of September 1991, there has been a major outflow of Haitians seeking asylum in neighbouring countries and in the United States of America. The great majority of them have been interdicted at sea. The initial hope of a speedy resolution of the Haitian crisis through international mediation has slowly diminished in view of the deteriorating political, economic and human rights climate in Haiti. In the face of the circumstances prevailing in Haiti, UNHCR attaches the greatest importance to the principle of non-refoulement of refugees and to the preservation of asylum and has maintained intensive contact with all parties to this end.

17 Despite the deeply preoccupying developments described above, some positive trends can also be cited. The success of the CPA and implementation of the programme of mass voluntary repatriation to Cambodia have already been highlighted, along with the growing repatriation movement to Afghanistan. The progress in the establishment of peace and of democratic forms of government in many parts of the African continent have also provided hope that a number of situations that have fuelled refugee outflows may be approaching a resolution and that conditions may be emerging for large-scale repatriation, be it to Angola, Eritrea, Mozambique and -- although as yet very much more tentatively -- to Liberia and Rwanda. There are very real prospects that 1992 and 1993 may see the return home of over one million refugees throughout the continent.

18 Central America continued in 1991 and 1992 to prove a fertile testing ground for comprehensive regional approaches aimed at achieving durable solutions. Refugee camps have disappeared as a result of the regional peace process and the related initiatives taken in the framework of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA). Returnees now outnumber refugees in the region and voluntary repatriation movements are expected to continue throughout 1992, especially to El Salvador, Guatemala and Suriname. In helping Central America heal its wounds, the follow-up of CIREFCA, with its emphasis on the broader developmental aspects of problems of displacement and its coordinated, inter-agency approach to solutions -- with UNDP gradually assuming a lead role -- is of crucial importance. The Second International Meeting of the CIREFCA Follow-up Committee (San Salvador, 7-8 April 1992) gave new impetus to the process of solutions, pointed to unfinished tasks, notably the repatriation of Guatemalan refugees, now Central America's largest remaining refugee caseload, and agreed to extend the timeframe of the CIREFCA process until May 1994.

19 Some 80 per cent of the world's refugees are women and children. Thrust into a hostile environment, they are often doubly vulnerable. Heeding repeated calls by its Executive Committee, UNHCR has given particular priority to advancing its policy on refugee women at the field level. Guidelines on

the Protection of Refugee Women have been introduced to help field workers to identify specific protection needs and to ensure that they are taken into account in programme planning and implementation. Moreover, staff members with specific responsibility for refugee women have been deployed in a number of key locations. With regard to refugee children, a Senior Co-ordinator, funded by the Norwegian Government, was appointed in May 1992 and will oversee the development and promotion of a coordinated policy in this respect. UNHCR's programmes and activities for refugee women and children are highlighted in three documents being presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee: the Progress Report on Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women (EC/SC.2/55) and the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74) and the Information Note on Refugee Children (EC/SC.2/54).

20 The complexity of the situation that has confronted UNHCR in recent months has raised both demanding operational issues and complex protection concerns that lie at the very heart of UNHCR's mandate. In the face of problems of massive displacement, with increasing numbers of people in various parts of the world fleeing conflict, inter-communal tension and a wide range of associated human rights abuses, the questions of refugee status, protection and asylum have taken on greater urgency and complexity. In a number of instances, the traditional distinction between refugees and internally displaced persons has been blurred and rendered almost meaningless. At times, the right to seek asylum has been put in jeopardy because of political considerations of receiving States.

21 Urgent challenges confronting UNHCR and the international community thus include finding ways to ensure that the victims of contemporary events are protected and assisted until such time as they can return home in safety and dignity. Beyond this, UNHCR sees a need to identify ways both of preventing the emergence of new refugee crises and of promoting voluntary repatriation as a meaningful and enduring solution. In 1992, the High Commissioner instigated a comprehensive review to assess how UNHCR's protection activities can be further strengthened and refined in the face of complex challenges. The results of this review are highlighted in the Note on International Protection (A/AC.96/799) being presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee.

22 More generally, the High Commissioner has adopted a three-pronged strategy involving enhanced emergency response, the intensified pursuit of durable solutions, notably through voluntary repatriation, and innovative approaches in the field of prevention.

23 As regards UNHCR's emergency response capacity, a number of initiatives were taken in late 1991 and throughout 1992 to increase the speed with which the Office can become operational in the face of a new crisis. These measures are detailed in the relevant section of this Overview. Besides UNHCR's own efforts, increasingly close operational partnerships have been forged with a number of other United Nations agencies. UNHCR has also welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the appointment of an Emergency Relief Coordinator -- measures which strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to the demands of complex humanitarian emergencies.

24 With respect to solutions, it has become increasingly evident that voluntary repatriation cannot, in many cases, provide a truly humanitarian and durable solution unless it is accompanied by comprehensive reintegration and rehabilitation measures that address both immediate, short-term needs and longer-term goals of self-reliance and development for both returnees and affected communities. Together with development and funding agencies, especially UNDP, and in close consultation with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR continues to explore mechanisms whereby relief and immediate integration assistance can be better dovetailed with development efforts. The CIREFCA process, where UNHCR and UNDP have worked hand in hand, has provided valuable experience in this area. Moreover, Quick Impact Projects, pioneered within the CIREFCA framework have been jointly applied or planned in other locations, notably Cambodia and the Horn of Africa.

25 While interest in the root causes and prevention of refugee flows is by no means new, the present international situation possibly allows greater scope for effective action than was previously the case. In this context, UNHCR has become increasingly involved in activities in a number of countries of origin. In the most extreme cases, such as in the former Yugoslavia, this has, at the request of the Secretary-General, entailed UNHCR protection and assistance being extended to internally displaced persons in the hope that this may meet urgent humanitarian needs, help avert external flight and, through confidence-building measures, encourage voluntary repatriation. More generally, however, preventive strategies have involved UNHCR in increasingly close cooperation with the human rights machinery of the United Nations and in its own training, institution-building and refugee law promotion activities in countries, notably those of Central and Eastern Europe, where there is a danger of internal displacement and external flows of refugees and migrants. The success of these measures will, in part, be dependent on the financial support that they receive from the international community.

## III. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

### A. Introduction

26 This part of the Overview deals with the types of activities undertaken by UNHCR, under both General and Special Programmes, in the discharge of its mandate:

- Emergency Relief;
- Care and Maintenance; and
- Pursuit of Durable Solutions.

The narrative of this section is complemented by a series of Tables. Summary Table 1 sets out expenditure in 1991 under both General and Special Programmes for the main types of assistance activities according to regional bureau/country or area. Summary Table 4 gives a similar analysis of types of activities but confines itself to General Programmes and regional bureau/area; it does, however, give information on comparative expenditure (actual or estimated) for these activities for the period 1991 - 1993. In addition, a global analysis by budget sectors, e.g. food, water, health, etc., for 1992-1993 General Programmes is found in Summary Table 5.

### B. Types of Activities

#### 1. Emergency Relief

27 Emergency relief is the generic term used to describe the first phase of UNHCR activities in response to a new refugee situation. Emergency assistance provided by UNHCR in 1991 amounted to $ 238.3 million.

28 Activities in this emergency phase are particularly facilitated by recourse to UNHCR's Emergency Fund. The High Commissioner may allocate up to $ 20 million annually from this Fund.

29 In 1991 the Emergency Fund was utilized on numerous occasions to address new refugee situations; some $ 18.6 million was obligated for a wide range of needs in various countries. Of this amount, $ 11.6 million was used on emergencies in Africa. Schedule 3 of the Annual Accounts for 1991 (A/AC.96/796, page 60) sets out the use of the Emergency Fund in 1991.

30 The Emergency Fund was also used extensively during the first five months of 1992 (see para. 75), with total allocations during that period reaching nearly $ 12 million.

31 The Emergency Fund thus normally provides the basis of the Office's initial response in many refugee situations worldwide. Thereafter, when it becomes evident that further assistance is required to meet the growing needs caused by a major refugee movement, special funding appeals are often made to the international commmunity to supplement the initial assistance provided

through the Emergency Fund. A further source of funds for emergencies, to which the Office has not had recourse yet, is the newly established Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) administered by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator.

32 It should be noted that the Office's emergency relief activities are not limited to actions related to the use of the Emergency Fund or special funding appeals. An update of UNHCR's efforts to enhance its ability to respond to refugee emergencies is outlined in document EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.15.

## 2. Care and Maintenance

33 After the initial emergency phase, the basic needs of refugee populations are provided through what is termed "care and maintenance" assistance. These wide-ranging activities offer a continued means of support to refugee groups pending the achievement of a durable solution. Care and maintenance has traditionally formed a large part of UNHCR assistance, both in terms of General and Special Programmes, and 1991 was no exception in this regard. Over $ 212 million were allocated for care and maintenance assistance in 1991 from General Programmes, while an additional $ 124 million were allocated from various Special Programmes during the same year. Again Summary Table 1 sets out total expenditure in 1991 for care and maintenance.

34 Africa continued to be a region where major care and maintenance programmes were implemented in 1991. The year witnessed the deterioration of the situation in the Horn of Africa which resulted in a mass exodus of refugees into Kenya from neighbouring countries. This, coupled with the large number of returnees requiring assistance in the Horn, necessitated substantial inputs for care and maintenance needs in that region during the year: Ethiopia ($ 59.1 million, of which $ 51.4 million was under General Programmes); Sudan ($ 16.1 million); Kenya ($ 10.6 million, of which $ 9.5 million was funded under General Programmes); Somalia ($ 3.7 million) and Djibouti ($ 2.1 million). The refugee population in Malawi continued to rise and required considerable provision for care and maintenance ($ 48.6 million). Another area with a significant care and maintenance caseload was West Africa, especially in Guinea ($ 15.7 million) and Côte d'Ivoire ($ 9.6 million).

35 South-East Asia was also a region where large care and maintenance programmes continued in 1991. The major programmes were in Thailand ($ 29.5 million), Hong Kong ($ 18.7 million), Malaysia ($ 8.2 million), Indonesia ($ 5.8 million), and the Philippines ($ 2.8 million). These programmes all focused on assistance to Vietnamese asylum-seekers through the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA), funded under both General and Special Programmes.

36 In other regions, the major care and maintenance programmes in 1991 continued to be for Afghan refugees in Pakistan ($ 36.6 million, of which $ 29.4 million was provided under General Programmes) and for Guatemalan refugees in Mexico ($ 3.7 million).

37 For 1992 under General Programmes, the care and maintenance revised targets showed significant changes from 1991 expenditures. In Kenya there was an increase to $ 40.5 million from $ 9.5 million because of a large influx of

refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia. Provisions for Ethiopia were reduced to $ 23.1 million due to a reduction of caseload; similarly, in Pakistan, there is a reduction in expenditure because of significant repatriation movements to Afghanistan. The CPA continues to have important care and maintenance components in 1992, both under General and Special Programmes. The total CPA requirements for care and maintenance for 1992 come to some $ 60 million ($ 49.1 million under Special Programmes and $ 10.9 million under General Programmes); Hong Kong ($ 41.2 million under Special Programmes and $ 3.1 million under General Programmes) retains the largest care and maintenance programme under the CPA. In the former Yugoslavia, a Special Programme for humanitarian assistance has been established in 1992 for over $ 140 million to provide emergency assistance and care and maintenance.

38 Initial 1993 figures for care and maintenance assistance are largely focused on General Programmes, apart from the CPA, and indicate continued high levels of assistance in Kenya ($ 30.7 million), Ethiopia ($ 13.1 million) Malawi ($ 26.5 million) and Pakistan ($ 18.9 million). Special Programmes needs for 1993 for the former Yugoslavia, as is the case for a number of other programmes, have yet to be determined. The CPA will require $ 53.5 million for care and maintenance, of which $ 44.5 million is planned under Special Programmes and $ 9 million under General Programmes.

### 3. Durable Solutions

39 Among the principal objectives of UNHCR's activities is the pursuit of durable solutions to the situation of refugees. The three classical durable solutions are voluntary repatriation, the preferred solution, local integration in the country of first asylum, and resettlement in another country. In 1991, expenditure under both General and Special Programmes on promoting these three durable solutions amounted to some $ 222.1 million.

#### (a) Voluntary Repatriation

40 During 1991, $ 134.1 million were spent on voluntary repatriation, with major programmes mounted in Ethiopia ($ 23 million), Nicaragua ($ 14.4 million), the Sudan ($ 10.3 million), Viet Nam ($ 8 million), Pakistan ($ 6.6 million) and Hong Kong ($ 4.3 million).

41 Given the easing of political tensions in many regions of the world, the possibility of resolving many refugee situations through voluntary repatriation is now particularly promising. In the light of these developments, UNHCR is making a concerted effort to promote voluntary repatriation, wherever possible.

42 In December 1991, UNHCR presented to its Executive Committee a proposal for greater funding under General Programmes of certain aspects or types of repatriation movements. The Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, at its meeting on 13 December 1991, consequently decided to endorse an allocation for voluntary repatriation under General Programmes (see Part IV, para. 72).

43 Another document presented to the same meeting of the Sub-Committee set out, country-by-country, possible repatriation movements that might be expected in the near future (EC/SC.2/52*, paras. 19-26 refer). The

projections in relation to almost all aspects of the various anticipated voluntary repatriation movements, namely the timing, the numbers of repatriants involved, the estimate of costs, etc., have been regularly updated in the course of 1992. The most recent update (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14, para. 20 refers) estimated that resource requirements for voluntary repatriations in 1992 could amount to $ 301 million. The same paper showed that until the end of May 1992, some 470,000 refugees had repatriated.

44 Three significant repatriation movements currently in progress are to Afghanistan, Cambodia and South Africa. UNHCR expects that some 700,000 refugees could repatriate from Pakistan in 1992 if the current trends continue, while the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted a planning figure for repatriation of 525,000 for 1992. By the end of July 1992, some 70,000 Cambodians had repatriated. It is estimated that 370,000 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in Thailand and in other countries of the region are expected to avail themselves of UNHCR assistance to return to Cambodia. This operation is scheduled to be largely completed in time for the United Nations-supervised elections to be held in April 1993. Between mid-December 1991 and the end of May 1992, of the 7,935 refugees registered with UNHCR for transport assistance to return to South Africa, 4,034 had returned. Altogether, a total of some 11,800 returnees, including those who had returned prior to the commencement of the UNHCR programme, are receiving a six-month reintegration grant. An additional 1,000 persons are expected to return under the UNHCR-assisted programme before it ends in September 1992. Some 3,000, whose repatriation has been approved by the Government of South Africa, will not have returned by that date. This is for a range of reasons, for example, lack of employment and housing, violence, etc.. Other repatriation movements expected, and of high priority for UNHCR, are to Angola, Ethiopia (Eritrea), north-western Somalia and, hopefully, Liberia and Mozambique.

### (b) Local Settlement

45 In spite of the increased potential for voluntary repatriation as the most desirable durable solution, there are still many countries where assistance to local settlement has to be pursued. In 1991, assistance towards local settlement amounted to $ 70.2 million. During the period under review, assistance for the establishment of rural settlements was provided in the People's Republic of China, Ethiopia, Mexico, Senegal, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. UNHCR gradually phases out its assistance to these rural settlements as refugees become increasingly self-reliant through food and cash crop production and integration in the local communities. For refugees in urban centres, local integration was facilitated through counselling, education and vocational training.

### (c) Resettlement

46 In 1991, of the world's global refugee population of over 17 million, UNHCR sought resettlement for some 75,600 persons. Notwithstanding the success of resettlement under the CPA, the Office registered only 33,000 departures in 1991. Expenditure in 1991 for resettlement activities, under both General and Special Programmes, amounted to $ 17.8 million (see Summary Tables 1 and 4).

47 As in previous years, South-East Asia remained the principal focus of resettlement operations. In 1991, resettlement of Indo-Chinese from the region, facilitated by the CPA, provided new homes for 25,720 persons. By the end of the first quarter of 1992, a further 5,858 had departed from the region. In relation to the CPA, of those refugees described as belonging to the pre-cut-off-date group of longstayers and who number 49,220, a total of 47,027 had departed since the inception of the CPA until the end of the first quarter of 1992.

48 Refugees originating from the Middle East and South West Asia continue to represent an important resettlement group for the Office, and the need for this durable solution has naturally increased owing to the crisis in the Persian Gulf. In 1991, 3,525 refugees from the Middle East and South West Asia were resettled. Following the pattern of 1990, a very high proportion had to be resettled on an emergency basis as a result of the conflict in the region. Those resettled comprised mainly Iraqis and Iranians. By the end of March 1992, an additional 1,724 refugees orginating from the region departed for resettlement. The volume of resettlement from the region is expected to increase further, especially from Saudi Arabia.

49 The number of refugees promoted for resettlement from Africa is small compared to the total refugee population hosted on the Continent. In 1991, a total of 2,400 African refugees were resettled, principally to the United States of America (USA) and Canada. In the first three months of 1992, a further 417 persons departed.

50 In the wake of historic changes in Eastern Europe, the number of refugees to be resettled from the region has diminished. In 1991, 1,100 Europeans were resettled. A further 134 persons were resettled in the first quarter of 1992.

51 Among those that UNHCR seeks to resettle is a category of persons described as vulnerable groups. This category is made up of the disabled, the medically-at-risk and victims of torture. Currently, UNHCR has in this category some 960 cases (approximately 3,360 persons). In 1991, 194 cases (488 persons) were resettled; in the first quarter of 1992, a further 56 cases (184 persons) were resettled.

52 In 1991, some 275 cases (825 persons) in the women-at-risk group were resettled. By the end of March 1992, an additional 52 cases (120 persons) had been resettled.

### (d) Refugee/Returnee Aid and Development

53 At the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, the High Commissioner was encouraged "to continue with her advocacy of greater inter-agency cooperation and in particular to undertake with the UNDP Administrator steps to bring to fruition joint activities in development fields aimed at benefiting refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities" (A/AC.96/783, para. 33 (b)). Guidelines on refugee aid and development, prepared by UNHCR and based on discussions on the subject at the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ (OPS)) since 1990 were approved by the Organizational Committee (OC) of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in March 1992. A progress report on implementation of the Guidelines will be made to the Autumn Session of the ACC through the OC.

54 The impending return of hundreds of thousands of refugees to their countries of origin, poses a very specific and urgent development challenge. This challenge is set out in document EC/SC.2/56 (Bridging the Gap between Aid and Development). United Nations Inter-Agency Meetings on Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons were held in January and May 1992. Attending the second meeting were representatives of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. UNHCR has also established an internal working group on Returnee Aid and Development whose main objective is to map out appropriate directions for the Office. Joint UNDP/UNHCR missions to prepare repatriation and reintegration programmes were undertaken to Cambodia and Mozambique.

55 A Refugee Aid and Development programme component amounting to some $ 10 million was jointly prepared in October 1991 by UNHCR and UNDP in Malawi, within the framework of the Fifth UNDP Country Programme, to address the environmental and development requirements deriving from the impact of refugees in the hosting areas.

56 Phase II of the "Income-Generating Project for Refugee Areas" in Pakistan, executed by the World Bank, has been successfully completed. Phase III of the project commenced on 23 July 1992. Implementation of the IFAD/UNHCR "South Khorasan Rangeland Rehabilitation and Refugee Income-Generating Activities Project" in the Islamic Republic of Iran has started on a reduced scale pending additional funding. In Central America, of the 59 projects presented by the seven International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) countries, 34 have received complete or partial funding totalling $ 65 million and are now being implemented. The Second International Meeting of the CIREFCA Follow-up Committee was held in April 1992. This meeting considered 52 project proposals with a total cost of $ 241 million.

57 An African Development Bank/UNHCR meeting held in March 1992 discussed possible areas of cooperation and agreed to undertake joint action in the fields of programme identification, preparation and implementation in refugee and returnee areas. UNHCR, in collaboration with UNDP and Governments, is also actively preparing a Plan of Action for the integration/reintegration of Rwandese refugees/returnees as a follow-up to a Regional Summit Conference of Heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Prime Minister of Zaire. Feasibility studies in the various countries are currently being carried out and projects prepared.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

58 The two broad categories of programme activities of UNHCR are General Programmes, made up of the Annual Programme and the Emergency Fund, and Special Programmes. This Part of the Overview looks first at the General Programmes (see Section IV.A) and highlights the proposals requiring the formal approval of the Executive Committee (see Section IV.A.3). The section dealing with General Programmes is supported by Table IV.1, which gives a summary of 1991 expenditure, as well as the revised 1992 and proposed initial 1993 estimates. Summary Table 5 provides a global analysis by budget sectors of 1992-1993 General Programmes. Special Programmes are next considered (see Section IV.B). Table IV.3 sets out expenditure under Special Programmes in 1991, as well as estimates for 1992 and projections for 1993. This part of the Overview concludes with an analysis of Support Costs (see also Table IV.4), including a consideration of staffing levels. Summary Table 6 indicates staffing requirements for Field and Headquarters (revised 1992 and initial 1993). In addition, the consideration of staffing changes is facilitated by two further Tables: Tables IV.6 and IV.7 look at changes in General Programmes staffing levels, with the latter table focusing on changes over the initial 1992 estimates. Another Table looks at Special Programmes staffing (Table IV.8).

### A. General Programmes

#### 1. Expenditure in 1991

59 The 1991 General Programmes approved target of $ 355.6 million was increased to $ 379 million at a meeting of the Executive Committee on 28 June 1991 (A/AC.96/771 and A/AC.96/775) to cover new needs, especially in Africa. Actual General Programmes expenditure for the year subsequently amounted to $ 370 million, including expenditure under the Emergency Fund (see Table IV.1). Nearly 50 per cent of this expenditure was incurred in Africa (excluding North Africa), 14.5 per cent in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and 13.3 per cent in Asia and Oceania (see Summary Table 2).

60 Of the $ 7.5 million Programme Reserve approved as part of the revised 1991 General Programmes target, a total of $ 7,478,427 was allocated. Of this amount, $ 3,383,027 were used to increase projects in Africa, $ 1,618,153 in Asia, $ 589,060 in Europe, $ 316,100 in Latin America and the Caribbean, $ 370,069 in South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, and $ 1,202,018 for Overall Allocations. The conditions under which the Programme Reserve may be used are set out below (paras. 71 and 72).

61 Details of 1991 expenditure at the country level are provided in document A/AC.96/793 Parts I-V. The Annual Accounts for 1991 (A/AC.96/796, Schedule 3) also give details of expenditure by country and type of assistance. Further details are contained in Summary Tables 2, 3 and 4.

## TABLE IV.1

## UNHCR GENERAL PROGRAMMES

### Summary of 1991 expenditure, proposed revised 1992 and initital 1993 estimates

(in thousands of US dollars)

| 1991 | | 1992 | | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENDITURE | REGION | INITIAL BUDGET APPROVED BY 42nd EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET | INITIAL BUDGET ESTIMATES |
| 204,735.7 | AFRICA | 170,662.5 | 202,012.7 | 160,234.7 |
| (19,482.3) a/ | | (19,700.0) a/ | (26,649.4) a/ | (28,279.0) a/ |
| 49,046.0 | ASIA & OCEANIA | 48,858.0 | 47,385.2 | 58,500.6 |
| | | | (252.7) a/ | (394.0) a/ |
| 26,911.4 | EUROPE | 21,140.2 | 24,419.8 | 21,656.9 |
| 22,481.5 | THE AMERICAS | 18,798.5 | 21,814.1 | 16,271.6 |
| | | | (611.4) a/ | (927.7) a/ |
| 53,726.1 | SWANAME | 47,763.8 | 55,510.8 | 49,439.0 |
| (2.6) a/ | | (300.0) a/ | (756.0) a/ | (756.0) a/ |
| 32,566.8 | OVERALL ALLOCATIONS | 33,735.9 | 35,225.9 | 36,298.1 |
| 389,867.5 | TOTAL PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES | 340,958.9 | 384,368.5 | 342,400.9 |
| (19,884.9) a/ | | (20,000.0) a/ | (28,269.5) a/ | (30,356.7) a/ |
| - | GENERAL ALLOCATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | - | 15,000.0 b/ | 15,000.0 |
| | | | (11,656.0) | |
| e/ | PROGRAMME RESERVE | 32,095.9 | 7,000.0 c/ | 31,204.8 d/ |
| 369,982.6 | TOTAL ANNUAL PROGRAMME | 353,054.8 | 366,443.0 | 358,249.0 |
| e/ | EMERGENCY FUND | 20,000.0 | 20,000.0 f/ | 20,000.0 |
| 369,982.6 | GRAND TOTAL GENERAL PROGRAMMES | 373,054.8 | 386,443.0 | 378,249.0 |

a/ Reduction represents internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) to be met through World Food Programme (WFP);

b/ The SCAF of 13 December 1991 approved $18.0 million for a General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation through transfers from other appropriations; by 31 May $ 11,656,000 had been allocated and are shown in the respective region; this General Allocation has been reduced by $ 3,0 million thus leaving an unallocated balance of $ 3,344,000 for the remainder of the year;

c/ Of the initial Programme Reserve of $32,095,900, a total of $25,095,900 have been applied against new requirements and are shown in the respective regions, leaving for the remainder of the year $ 7,000,000 as a Reserve;

d/ Calculated at 10% of the programmed activities;

e/ Obligations are included in the relevant regions;

f/ Of which $11,938,000 allocated by 31 May 1992 leaving $8,062,000 for the remainder of the year.

## 2. Budgetary estimates for 1992 (revised) and initial projections for 1993

62 The forty-second session of the Executive Committee in October 1991 approved a 1992 General Programmes target of $ 373,054,800, including $ 20 million for the Emergency Fund.

63 Revised estimates for 1992 General Programmes were submitted to a meeting of the Executive Committee on 22 June 1992, which approved an increase in the General Programmes budget to $ 386,443,000 (see A/AC.96/791). This increase became necessary due to new needs, particularly in Africa, which were in addition to initial measures taken under the Emergency Fund.

64 Initial General Programmes budget estimates for 1993 amount to $ 378,249,000, including $ 20 million for the Emergency Fund, $ 15 million for the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and $ 31.2 million for the Programme Reserve. There is a decrease in 1993 as compared to the 1992 revised budget. The changes in Africa are particularly in Kenya ($ 10 million due to one-time infrastructural costs budgeted in 1992 only), Ethiopia ($ 8.5 million as a result of a projected decrease in the assisted refugee population in 1992 on account of voluntary repatriation, and Guinea ($ 5.1 million because a significant part of the caseload is expected to have become self-sufficient and others may have repatriated). In Asia and Oceania, an increase of $ 19.5 million has been included for Bangladesh since this programme was funded under Special Programmes in 1992. A decrease of $ 4.1 million, however, is foreseen in Thailand because of the repatriation to Cambodia. Other noteworthy changes include a decrease of $ 2.7 million in Mexico due to expected progress towards self-sufficiency of the Guatemalan refugees and a decrease of $ 5.3 million in Pakistan because of the repatriation movement of Afghan refugees.

65 Details of this budget, at the level of the country programmes, as well as Overall Allocations, are included in document A/AC.96/793 (Parts I to VI) and in Summary Table 2. Table IV.1 presents an overall picture in relation to General Programmes for 1991, 1992 and 1993.

### (a) Annual Programme

66 General Programmes consist of the Annual Programme and the Emergency Fund. The Annual Programme is made up of programmed activities for individual countries or areas, Overall Allocations, the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and the Programme Reserve. The following paragraphs look at these components of the Annual Programme.

#### (i) Programmed activities including Overall Allocations

67 At this stage, activities that can be programmed for 1993 amount to $ 342.4 million. As indicated in the preceding table, the budget estimates for General Programmes again take into account those Internal Transport, Storage and Handling (ITSH) costs which are expected to be met by the World Food Programme (WFP) and which are estimated at $ 30,356,700 for 1993 (as compared to $ 28,269,500 for 1992). The new agreement on division of responsibilities between WFP and UNHCR has now come into effect and, on a

country-by-country basis, WFP will progressively also assume responsibility for the movement of basic food items from ports of entry to Extended Delivery Points (EDP) inside the recipient country. As this takes place, an adjustment may be required in the 1993 ITSH estimates.

68 In relation to 1993 and as mentioned above, major changes involve the inclusion of the care and maintenance programme for Bangladesh and certain reductions on account of the envisaged large-scale repatriation to Afghanistan and Cambodia.

In regard to Africa, activities totalling $ 160.2 million can be programmed at this juncture. This figure takes into account that:

- some repatriation programmes started in 1992 under General Programmes (such as Angola) will be covered through Special Programmes in 1993;
- reductions in current caseloads are envisaged because of repatriation movements; and
- certain infrastructural, capital expenditure (such as in Kenya) will not need to be repeated in 1993.

It is anticipated, however, that much of UNHCR's contingency funds (be they the Programme Reserve or the Emergency Fund) would most likely be needed in 1993 for Africa. The level of resource requirements for Africa in 1993 thus may again reach the record level of 1992.

69 Among the programmed activities of the Annual Programme is another category of activities referred to as Overall Allocations (see Summary Table 2). Overall Allocations are the budgetary allocations which are made for activities and projects primarily of a global/regional nature, or for which, because of the small volume, no specific allocation has been made in a country or area chapter. Included also in Overall Allocations are all related Headquarters support costs (Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)). The Tables attached to Part VI of document A/AC.96/793, give a complete presentation of Overall Allocations for General and Special Programmes. In 1991, total Overall Allocations amounted to $ 32.6 million. The total revised allocation for 1992 stands at $ 35.2 million, while the projected allocation for 1993 is $ 36.3 million.

### (ii) Programme Reserve

70 In 1992, the Programme Reserve was initially established at a level of 10 per cent of programmed activities, or $ 32,095,900. This Reserve has been drawn upon on various occasions during the first part of 1992, particularly to meet additional needs in Africa. All drawings on the Programme Reserve through 31 May 1992 have now been incorporated into the revised country allocations and these are reflected in the relevant country tables. The major allocations from the Programme Reserve have been for Africa, more specifically for Kenya ($ 7.1 million), Zimbabwe ($ 0.7 million), Djibouti ($ 0.8 million) and Zaire ($ 0.6 million). In Asia, an allocation was required for Nepal ($ 1.6 million) and in North Africa, allocations were required for Algeria ($ 1.8 million) and Mauritania ($ 3.3 million). For the period June-December

1992, an amount of $ 7 million has been provided for in the revised target for General Programmes. For 1993, the proposed Programme Reserve level is again 10 per cent of programmed activities, i.e. $ 31,204,800. It is expected that a large amount of this Reserve will be required for Africa, as has been the case for the first months of 1992.

71 As in the past, the 1993 Programme Reserve would be used for the following purposes:

- to cover unexpected increases in the cost of projects financed from the 1993 or previous years' programmes, or from an Emergency Fund allocation made in a previous year;
- to meet the cost of modifications to 1993 projects that may be necessary to achieve the approved project objectives;
- to increase existing allocations to meet needs resulting from a new influx of refugees belonging to a group already receiving assistance under the 1993 programme;
- to augment as required, with the Executive Committee's approval, the Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities Fund.

### (iii) General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

72 In December 1991, the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters considered the question of having activities related to voluntary repatriation better reflected among UNHCR's funding priorities, namely in General Programmes. As an interim measure, the Sub-Committee endorsed an allocation of $ 18 million for voluntary repatriation within the approved 1992 General Programmes target (EC/SC.2/52*); this amount was constituted through a reallocation of savings from elsewhere under General Programmes.

73 By 31 May 1992, some $ 11.7 million had been allocated. Of this amount, the main obligations were for Angola ($ 6.9 million), Chad ($ 0.7 million), Liberia ($ 1.4 million) and Sudan ($ 0.8 million). In the revised estimates for 1992, it was proposed to reduce the General Allocation by $ 3 million, thus leaving an unallocated balance of $ 3.3 million for the remainder of the year.

74 It was decided by the Sub-Committee (see EC/SC.2/1991/52*, paras. 19-26) that from 1993, provisions for the activities described in the matrix attached to the relevant Conference Room Paper as fundable from General Programmes should, to the extent possible, be programmed at the country level and be included in the General Programmes' target. While it has not yet been possible to include individual amounts at the country level, provision has been made for this by an allocation under the 1993 Annual Programme of $ 15 million, entitled General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. The High Commissioner will regularly report to the Sub-Committee and the Executive Committee on the use made of this allocation.

### (b) Emergency Fund

75 As mentioned above, allocations in 1991 from the Emergency Fund are found in the Annual Accounts for 1991 (A/AC.96/796, Schedule 3, page 60). The allocations made from the Emergency Fund for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 May 1992 (in millions of US dollars) are set out in Table IV.2.

Table IV.2

Emergency Fund Allocations 1992 (through 31 May)

| Month | Country | Amounts allocated (in millions US $) | Refugee caseload |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | Burkina Faso | 0.1 | Touaregs from Mali |
| May | Burkina Faso | 0.3 | Touaregs from Mali |
| February | Kenya | 2.5 | Ethiopian and Somali refugees |
| May | Kenya | 0.5 | Sudanese refugees |
| March | Uganda | 0.7 | Zairian refugees |
| February | Bangladesh | 0.8 | Myanmar refugees |
| March | Bangladesh | 3.8 | Myanmar refugees |
| April | China | 0.2 | Typhoon-stricken areas with refugee concentrations |
| February | Hungary | 3.0 | Asylum-seekers from the former Yugoslavia |

76 Total allocations thus amounted to $ 11.9 million, leaving an unallocated balance, at 1 June 1992, of $ 8.1 million. In addition, an amount of $ 1.2 million, allocated initially for administrative costs in Bangladesh, was able to be cancelled as funds were subsequently received in response to a Special Appeal launched for this programme.

## 3. Summary of proposals requiring the formal approval of the Executive Committee

77 The Executive Committee is asked to:

(i) Approve the country and area programmes and the overall allocations for the 1993 General Programmes amounting to $ 378,249,000 (including $ 20 million for the Emergency Fund) as contained in document A/AC.96/793 (Parts I to VI), and as included in column 8 of Summary Table 2 of this Overview.

(ii) Authorize the High Commisssioner to effect such adjustments in projects, country or area programmes and overall allocations, as may be required by changes affecting the refugee or returnee programmes for which they were planned, using the General Programmes Reserve where necessary, and to report such adjustments to the Executive Committee at its October 1993 Session.

(iii) Approve the transfer in 1992 and 1993 of up to $ 200,000 and $ 400,000, respectively, from the Programme Reserve to the Fund for International Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities.

## B. Special Programmes

### 1. Expenditure for 1991

78 Expenditure under 1991 Special Programmes (including Special Trust Funds, Refugee Aid and Development projects and programmes funded through appeals by the United Nations Secretary-General) reached $ 492.6 million. Some 44 per cent of this amount ($ 218.3 million) pertained to UNHCR's participation in the Regional Humanitarian Plan of Action relating to the Persian Gulf crisis. Further important expenditure concerned the CPA ($ 60.2 million) and the Special Emergency Programme in the Horn of Africa Area (SEPHA) ($ 37.8 million). Expenditure for 1991 Special Programmes is provided in Table IV.3 and in Summary Tables 2 and 3, with further details given in document A/AC.96/793, Parts I - VI.

### 2. Projections for 1992 and initial estimates for 1993

79 At 1 June 1992, Special Programmes projections for 1992 totalled $ 635.2 million. This amount covers anticipated needs under repatriation/returnee programmes, the CPA, the Education Account and various Trust Funds, including programmes in the former Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, Extra-Budgetary Food and the Junior Professional Officers Scheme.

80 The Education Account is an ongoing Special Programme which aims to provide beneficiaries at the tertiary level with a means of becoming self-sufficient through appropriate education and eventual employment. In this regard, the programme particularly seeks to encourage vocational/technical education. In 1992, an amount of $ 3.5 million is to be allocated on behalf of 1,863 beneficiaries. In 1993, a similar amount will be allocated.

81 Special Programmes activities, including those with a regional focus, are summarized in document A/AC.96/793, Parts I to V, as well as Part VI, dealing with Overall Allocations.

82 More comprehensive budgetary details on revised requirements for 1992, and, as far as available, projections of anticipated activities in 1993 are provided in Table IV.3 and Summary Tables 2 and 3. As regards the 1993 projections, it has to be noted, however, that these are only possible for

## TABLE IV.3 - SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Expenditures in 1991, estimated level of activities/funding requirements for 1992, initial projections for 1993
(in millions of dollars)

| By Major Programmes | | 1991 | 1992 | | | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Expenditure (1) | Programme Needs as projected at 1.6.92 (2) | Unobligated Funds brought forward from 1991 (3) | Funding Requirements (2-3) (4) | Initial Programme Needs as projected at 1.6.92 (5) |
| (i) Repatriation programmes | | | | | | |
| Africa: | Angola | - | 26.0 a/ | - | 26.0 | 22.3 |
| | Burundi | - | 4.9 | - | 4.9 | 5.9 |
| | Chad | - | - b/ | - | - | - c/ |
| | Ethiopia | 24.1 | 23.6 | 3.3 | 20.3 | 21.9 |
| | Ethiopia/Eritrea | 0.5 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 13.4 | 17.3 |
| | Liberia | - | 8.0 d/ | - | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| | Mozambique | 3.9 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 8.3 |
| | Rwanda | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| | Sierra Leone | - | 3.0 | - | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| | Somalia | 3.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 18.3 |
| | South Africa | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 0.8 | - c/ |
| | Sudan | 9.9 | - | - | - | - |
| | Zaire | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | - c/ |
| Asia: | Cambodia | 20.2 | 45.0 e/ | 0.8 | 44.2 | 17.7 |
| L. America: | Guatemala | 0.5 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| | CIAV | 10.5 | - | - | - | - |
| | Various f/ | 2.1 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 |
| SWANAME: | Afghanistan | 9.5 | 62.3 | 6.5 | 55.8 | 53.6 g/ |
| | Western Sahara | 5.8 | 13.4 h/ | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 h/ |
| (ii) Comprehensive Plan of Action | | | | | | |
| - Indochinese Refugees | | 60.2 | 96.4 | 10.0 | 86.4 | 86.9 |
| (iii) Education Account | | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | (0.5) | 3.5 |
| (iv) Other Special Trust Funds | | | | | | |
| Anti-piracy Programme | | 2.8 | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | | - | 27.5 | - | 27.5 | - i/ |
| Sri Lanka | | 1.2 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | - c/ |
| Nicaragua j/ | | 5.1 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 9.8 | - |
| Turkey(Iraqi nationals) | | - | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Pakistan | | - | 5.9 | - | 5.9 | - |
| Former Yugoslavia | | 0.2 | 140.6 | 5.3 | 135.3 | c/ |
| Extra-budgetary Food k/ | | 60.6 | 10.0 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Cyprus Operation | | 10.4 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Africa: various l/ | | 6.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Plan of Action - Gulf Crisis | | 218.3 | 33.5 | 10.3 | 23.2 | c/ |
| Junior Prof. Officers (JPO) | | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 4.0 |
| Various other Trust Funds | | 7.7 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| (v) Refugee Aid and Development | | | | | | |
| Iran (IFAD) | | 0.9 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| Pakistan (World Bank III) | | 1.4 | 9.0 | - | 9.0 | 9.1 |
| Latin America - various m/ | | 4.9 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 5.8 |
| TOTAL | | 492.6 | 635.2 | 95.6 | 539.6 | 334.7 |

a/ in addition $ 7.0 million have been allocated from the General Programmes - General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation;

b/ $ 1.5 million have been allocated from the General Programmes - General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation;

c/ requirements for 1993 yet to be determined;

d/ in addition $ 1,329,400 allocated from the General Programmes - General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation;

e/ represents UNHCR's anticipated needs in 1992 within the UN Repatriation Plan;

f/ includes various returnee projects in Chile, El Salvador, Haiti and Suriname; in addition $ 0.4 million for Haiti allocated from General Programmes - Gen Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation;

g/ provisional estimates, subject to further review;

h/ implementation delayed, any unused 1992 funds will be carried over into 1993;

i/ requirements for 1993 included in the General Programmes;

j/ primarily Quick Impact Projects (QIPS);

k/ covers mainly complementary food items as well as other food commodities chanelled through UNHCR;

l/ includes various donations in cash and kind such as purchase of trucks, buffer stock pile of non-food items in Uganda and used clothing for various refu

m/ comprises CIREFCA projects including the CIREFCA Support Unit and PRODERE projects.

some ongoing Special Programmes, and even they must be viewed as very tentative. Given this rather incomplete nature of Special Programmes projections, these will need to be updated as requirements evolve.

## C. Summary: All programmes/sources of funds

83 A summary of expenditure for 1991, the revised 1992 target and initial projections for 1993 for all programmes and sources of funds can be found in Summary Table 3. Total expenditure in 1991 amounted to $ 882.9 million, including the United Nations Regular Budget contribution of $ 20.4 million. The revised estimate for 1992 stands at $ 1,041.7 million. Allowing for the difficulties mentioned above in projecting needs under both General and Special Programmes, the estimate of total expenditure for 1993 of $ 733.9 million is still quite tentative.

## D. Support costs including staffing levels

### 1. Introduction

84 As in the past, support costs are presented in the budgets in two categories; (i) Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and (ii) Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), the latter forming part of operational expenditure. While about one quarter of PSA expenditure is met from the United Nations Regular Budget (RB), the balance, as well as all of PPE is funded from voluntary funds.

85 Advance information on developments in support costs since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee was reported to the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters on 22 June 1992. Documents A/AC.96/793 (Parts I to V) contain details on PSA and PPE expenditure and staffing at the country or area level. Consolidated information on staffing requirements (PSA and PPE), both at Headquarters and in the field, is provided in Summary Table 6 of this Overview. Table IV.4 provides a comprehensive summary of UNHCR's support costs under all sources of funds, including the United Nations Regular Budget; the table also gives a breakdown by main objects of expenditure. Summary Table 7 further analyses these support costs by expenditure in the field and at Headquarters.

### 2. Support costs under General Programmes

86 Actual expenditure in 1991 for PSA and PPE under General Programmes came to $ 99.3 million, with the total General Programmes expenditure amounting to $ 370 million. Explanations for the increase over the revised estimates of $ 97.8 million are as follows:

(i) Increases of nearly $ 4.5 million in salaries and common staff costs in the field were partially offset by a decrease of $ 3.8 million in expenditure for general operating expenses and non-expendable property, as economies in those items continued to be maintained.

TABLE IV.4

SUPPORT COSTS – 1991 Actuals, 1992 Initial, 1992 Revised and 1993 Initial */

[ all sources of funds – in thousands of dollars ]

| Years /Sources of Funds | Category of Support Costs | | TOTAL | OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PSA | PPE | | Staff Costs | Travel | Contractual Services | Gen.Operating Expenses | Supplies & Materials | Others |
| 1991 Actuals | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Budget | 20,390.0 | 0.0 | 20,390.0 | 20,390.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Programmes | 59,403.0 | 39,858.0 | 99,261.0 | 74,793.0 | 4,153.0 | 2,635.0 | 12,098.0 | 1,083.0 | 4,499.0 |
| Special Programmes | 6,568.0 | 56,946.0 | 63,514.0 | 36,247.0 | 7,214.0 | 1,541.0 | 8,829.0 | 932.0 | 8,751.0 |
| Total | 86,361.0 | 96,804.0 | 183,165.0 | 131,430.0 | 11,367.0 | 4,176.0 | 20,927.0 | 2,015.0 | 13,250.0 |
| 1992 Initial | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Budget | 17,186.0 | 0.0 | 17,186.0 | 17,186.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Programmes | 57,033.1 | 39,886.0 | 96,919.1 | 66,600.1 | 4,324.0 | 2,685.0 | 15,587.0 | 1,437.0 | 6,286.0 |
| Special Programmes | 4,520.0 | 30,849.0 | 35,369.0 | 24,179.0 | 2,060.0 | 1,873.0 | 3,998.0 | 386.0 | 2,873.0 |
| Total | 78,739.1 | 70,735.0 | 149,474.1 | 107,965.1 | 6,384.0 | 4,558.0 | 19,585.0 | 1,823.0 | 9,159.0 |
| 1992 Revised | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Budget | 20,077.0 | 0.0 | 20,077.0 | 20,077.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Programmes | 56,562.9 | 48,415.2 | 104,978.1 | 71,900.1 | 5,018.0 | 3,373.0 | 14,713.0 | 1,522.0 | 8,452.0 |
| Special Programmes | 5,058.0 | 68,035.0 | 73,093.0 | 47,239.0 | 6,055.0 | 2,099.0 | 9,734.0 | 1,509.0 | 6,457.0 |
| Total | 81,697.9 | 116,450.2 | 198,148.1 | 139,216.1 | 11,073.0 | 5,472.0 | 24,447.0 | 3,031.0 | 14,909.0 |
| 1993 Initial | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Budget | 20,949.0 | 0.0 | 20,949.0 | 20,949.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Programmes | 53,368.7 | 48,710.2 | 102,078.9 | 69,566.9 | 5,011.0 | 4,065.0 | 15,086.0 | 1,868.0 | 6,482.0 |
| Special Programmes | 4,852.0 | 37,765.0 | 42,617.0 | 26,671.0 | 3,148.0 | 1,650.0 | 6,903.0 | 585.0 | 3,660.0 |
| Total | 79,169.7 | 86,475.2 | 165,644.9 | 117,186.9 | 8,159.0 | 5,715.0 | 21,989.0 | 2,453.0 | 10,142.0 |

PSA = Programme Support and Administrative Expenditure
PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure
*/ = Including cost of statutory protection functions.

(ii) For Headquarters, 1991 estimates were based on an exchange rate of SwF 1.49 for one US dollar, the rate prevailing in May 1991. The average actual exchange rate for the year was SwF 1.43 for one US dollar which resulted in additional dollar expenditure of over $ 0.8 million. Increases of nearly $ 2 million in salaries and common staff costs were offset by a similar decrease in non-staff costs as economies were imposed throughout the year.

87 The initial PSA/PPE projections for 1992, as contained in document A/AC.96/775, came to $ 96.9 million. The revised estimates for 1992 show an increase to $ 104.98 million and are included in the revised target approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on 26 June 1992. The analysis of the variations is given in Table IV.5.

88 By way of analysis of Table IV.5, the following might be noted:

(i) Salary scales and common staff costs

The revision of the Geneva General Service salary scale effective 1 January 1992 resulted in an increase of $ 0.6 million in the revised totals for 1992 at Headquarters. No adjustments were required to the initial estimates for the field.

(ii) Exchange-rate variations and inflation

The initial estimates for 1992 for PSA/PPE at Headquarters were calculated on the basis of SwF 1.45 to one US dollar. Due to the favourable exchange rate during the first few months of the year, the average exchange rate used in the revised estimates was adjusted to SwF 1.49 to one US dollar with a resulting exchange gain of $ 0.83 million. With the current fluctuation in dollar values, the situation will require careful monitoring throughout the rest of the year. The combined effect of variations in exchange rates in the field and higher-than-anticipated inflation worldwide required an increase in the support budgets in the field of $ 1.99 million, and a net overall increase of $ 1.16 million for 1992. There would be no immediate effect of exchange-rate variables for 1993, as the initial budget estimates have been calculated at the same rate of exchange as the revised 1992 budget, i.e. SwF 1.49 to one US dollar. Similarly, no inflation factor has been calculated for the 1993 estimates.

### TABLE IV.5

### GENERAL PROGRAMMES SUPPORT COSTS (PSA/PPE) ANALYSIS OF VARIATIONS

(in thousands of US Dollars)

| Variations | Field | Headquarters | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) Initial 1992 estimates as approved by the forty-second session of EXCOM | | | |
| PSA | 37,057.1 | 19,976.0 | 57,033.1 |
| PPE | 29,841.0 | 10,045.0 | 39,886.0 |
| | | | 96,919.1 |
| b) Changes in 1992 | | | |
| (i) General Service salary increase (4.09%) at Headquarters | | 600.0 | 600.0 |
| (ii) Exchange rate variations/ inflation | 1,987.9 | (828.9) | 1,159.0 |
| (iii) Volume variations | | | |
| - Posts/staff costs | 3,854.1 | 575.9 | 4,430.0 |
| - Non-staff costs | 1,683.0 | 187.0 | 1,870.0 |
| Sub-total (iii) | | | 6,300.0 |
| c) Revised 1992 estimates | | | |
| PSA | 35,314.5 | 21,248.4 | 56,562.9 |
| PPE | 38,786.5 | 9,628.7 | 48,415.2 |
| | | | 104,978.1 |
| d) Changes in 1993 | | | |
| Volume variations | | | |
| - Posts/staff costs | (2,289.8) | (43.0) | (2,332.8) |
| - Non-staff costs | (2,094.5) | 1,528.1 | (566.4) |
| | | | (2,899.2) |
| e) Initial 1993 estimates | | | |
| PSA | 32,790.5 | 20,578.2 | 53,368.7 |
| PPE | 36,926.2 | 11,784.0 | 48,710.2 |
| | | | 102,078.9 |

## TABLE IV.6

UNHCR – ANALYSIS OF OVERALL STAFFING LEVELS (PSA/PPE) AS AT 1 JULY 1992 a/

| | | | | of which | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Posts/Workyears | HQs | Field | Total | RB | GP | Sub-total | SP |
| (i) Situation as at 1.1.86 – posts | 481 | 1593 | 2074 | 290 | 1608 | 1898 | 176 |
| (ii) Situation as at 1.1.90 – posts | 589 | 1788 | 2377 | 244 | 1805 | 2049 | 328 |
| (iii) Situation as at 1.1.91 – posts | 527 | 1629 | 2156 | 244 | 1582 | 1826 | 330 |
| (iv) Situation as at 1.1.92 – posts | 593 | 1796 | 2389 | 244 | 1544 | 1788 | 601 |
| (v) Situation as at 1.7.92 – posts */ | 627 | 2097 b/ | 2724 | 244 | 1661 | 1905 | 819 |
| – Workyears | 614 | 1999.1 | 2613.1 | 244.0 | 1620.5 | 1864.5 | 748.6 |
| */ located in: | | | | | | | |
| – Africa | | | 906 | | 785 | | 121 |
| – South West Asia, North Africa Middle East | | | 303 | | 166 | | 137 |
| – Asia and Oceania | | | 477 | | 196 | | 281 |
| – Latin America & Caribbean | | | 156 | | 98 | | 58 |
| – Europe and North America | | | 255 | | 197 | | 58 |
| – Headquarters | | | 627 | 244 | 219 | | 164 |
| TOTAL | | | 2724 | 244 | 1661 | | 819 |

PSA = Programme Support and Administration
PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure
RB = UN Regular Budget
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes

a/ all posts (Professional and General Service), including those projected for less than a full work-year, but excluding JPOs

b/ include 175 posts for guards and cleaners

### (iii) Variations in volume - staff costs

The changes in the staff level totals are detailed in Summary Table 6 and Tables IV.6 and IV.7. The budgetary implications of opening several new Field Offices and assigning staff to them areas has been one of the major reasons for the upward revision of the 1992 estimates. The situation in Kenya required the opening of seven new field locations and the addition of nearly 90 new posts in both the Professional and General Service categories, accounting for $ 2.2 million of the increase. In addition, new developments in other countries such as Angola, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal and Yemen, required increases in staff costs for which some $ 3.6 million have been budgeted. On the other hand, it was possible to discontinue a number of posts in countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia, and the Sudan, which provided nearly $ 1.4 million in savings. For 1993, despite the increase in General Programmes posts which are included in 1993 for, most notably, Kenya and Bangladesh, an overall reduction of $ 2.3 million in staff costs has been budgeted in the initial estimates. This reduction should become possible on account of the closure of Branch Offices or Sub-Offices during the second half of 1992 or the first half of 1993 in Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and the Sudan, as well as by the proposed reduction in staff in various locations in Europe, as well as in Honduras, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zaire. Special Programmes funding in 1993 is expected to absorb staffing costs in Angola and Sri Lanka which were previously funded under General Programmes. Table IV.7 not only sets out changes in staffing levels, but also gives the reasons for the changes, e.g. closure of office, new posts for additional activities, etc..

### (iv) Variations in volume - non-staff costs

The increase of $ 1.9 million in non-staff costs in 1992 is directly attributable to the opening of new field locations, where staff are required to manage the operations, and the purchase of new equipment, vehicles, communications networks, etc., is necessary. In addition, replacement of some non-expendable property for offices in the field has become vital. Some of this has been postponed since 1989 due to budget constraints and is now being addressed in 1992. For 1993, an overall reduction of $ 0.57 million in non-staff costs has been foreseen in the initial estimates. The $ 1.5 million increase at Headquarters is due to costs related to the installation of the Local Area Network (LAN), as well as further support for joint administrative activities within the United Nations family. These costs have been more than offset by reductions of $ 2.1 million in the field, principally in the area of non-expendable property, a large portion of which has been budgeted for in 1992 after lengthy postponement, thus obviating the need to include similar purchases in many countries in 1993.

### TABLE IV.7

### GENERAL PROGRAMMES - STAFFING LEVELS (PSA/PPE)

Changes over the Initial and Revised 1992 Estimates

(in work-years)

| By location | * Changes | over Initial 1992 | | | * Changes | over Revised 1992 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | P/L | NO/GS | Total | | P/L | NO/GS | Total |
| | | 426.5 | 1,067.4 | 1,493.9 | | 473.7 | 1,146.8 | 1,620.5 |
| 1. AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | N | 5.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | D,F | (4.5) | (8.0) | (12.5) |
| Botswana | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (1.2) | (2.8) | (4.0) |
| Burundi | T | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Cameroon | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (0.5) | - | (0.5) |
| Central African Republic | N | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | N | - | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Djibouti | D,F | 1.7 | (1.2) | 0.5 | D,F | (1.7) | (0.8) | (2.5) |
| Ethiopia | F,R | (2.5) | (10.4) | (12.9) | C,R | (4.4) | (24.6) | (29.0) |
| Ghana | N | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Guinea | N | 1.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | D | - | (1.0) | (1.0) |
| Kenya | D,N | 17.3 | 65.9 | 83.2 | D,N | 6.2 | 23.1 | 29.3 |
| Lesotho | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (1.0) | (4.0) | (5.0) |
| Liberia | O | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | N | - | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Malawi | D | (0.4) | - | (0.4) | D | (0.6) | - | (0.6) |
| Mozambique | F | - | (3.5) | (3.5) | F | - | (3.5) | (3.5) |
| Namibia | N | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Senegal | D | 0.2 | (1.0) | (0.8) | C,D | (5.2) | (6.5) | (11.7) |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (1.5) | (5.5) | (7.0) |
| Somalia | F | - | (9.0) | (9.0) | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Sudan | N | 0.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | C,D | (1.8) | (12.0) | (13.8) |
| Tanzania | O | 0.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | C | 0.2 | (2.0) | (1.8) |
| Uganda | D | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | D,N | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Zaire | O | 2.2 | 1.9 | 4.1 | C,D | (2.7) | (13.4) | (16.1) |
| Zimbabwe | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| Sub-Total (1) | | 30.6 | 62.3 | 92.9 | | (17.7) | (59.6) | (77.3) |
| 2. ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | - | - | - | 0.0 | F | 7.0 | 15.0 | 22.0 |
| Hong Kong | T | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| India | - | - | - | 0.0 | D | (1.0) | (1.0) | (2.0) |
| Indonesia | D | - | (1.9) | (1.9) | D | - | (1.1) | (1.1) |
| Japan | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| Malaysia | C,T | (0.5) | (0.7) | (1.2) | D | (1.0) | (4.8) | (5.8) |
| Nepal | C,T | 2.4 | 5.8 | 8.2 | N | 0.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 |
| Papua New Guinea | D | (1.0) | - | (1.0) | C | (1.0) | (3.0) | (4.0) |
| Singapore | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (1.0) | (4.0) | (5.0) |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | 0.0 | F | (1.0) | (2.0) | (3.0) |
| Thailand | D | - | (2.4) | (2.4) | D | - | (0.6) | (0.6) |
| Sub-Total (2) | | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | | 3.1 | 2.7 | 5.8 |
| 3. EUROPE | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | F | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | N | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Portugal | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| Russian Federation | O | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.6 | N | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| Turkey | T | 1.5 | 6.3 | 7.8 | D | - | (0.3) | (0.3) |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | 0.0 | N | 1.0 | - | 1.0 |
| Former Yugoslavia | F | - | (1.2) | (1.2) | D | - | (1.8) | (1.8) |
| Other Countries | N | - | 2.0 | 2.0 | N | - | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| To be identified | D | - | (1.7) | (1.7) | D | (4.5) | (18.3) | (22.8) |
| Sub-Total (3) | | 4.2 | 8.8 | 13.0 | | 0.8 | (16.8) | (16.0) |

## TABLE IV.7 (Cont'd)

| By location | * Changes | over Initial 1992 | | | * Changes | over Revised 1992 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. THE AMERICAS | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | N | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | N | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Brazil | - | - | - | 0.0 | D | - | (1.0) | (1.0) |
| Costa Rica | D | (0.2) | - | (0.2) | D | (0.8) | - | (0.8) |
| El Salvador | F | (1.0) | (2.0) | (3.0) | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Guatemala | F | - | (1.5) | (1.5) | F | - | (1.5) | (1.5) |
| Honduras | D,N | 0.3 | (2.5) | (2.2) | C | (1.8) | (7.5) | (9.3) |
| Mexico | N | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | N | - | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Nicaragua | - | - | - | 0.0 | C | (1.5) | (5.0) | (6.5) |
| United States of America | R | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Venezuela | N | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | N | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Sub-Total (4) | | 0.1 | (2.5) | (2.4) | | (3.1) | (13.0) | (16.1) |
| 5. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | D,T | (0.3) | 0.5 | 0.2 | D | (1.2) | (0.5) | (1.7) |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | - | - | - | 0.0 | O | 3.0 | 16.0 | 19.0 |
| Iraq | F | (2.0) | (3.0) | (5.0) | F | 1.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Jordan | - | - | - | 0.0 | F | 3.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 |
| Lebanon | N | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Mauritania | O | 2.2 | 7.4 | 9.6 | O | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Morocco | F | - | (1.5) | (1.5) | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | F | 0.5 | (3.5) | (3.0) | F | (0.5) | (2.5) | (3.0) |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | 0.0 | F | 7.0 | 10.0 | 17.0 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | - | - | - | 0.0 | F | 1.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Yemen | N | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | N | 0.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Sub-Total (5) | | 1.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | | 14.5 | 40.7 | 55.2 |
| 6. HEADQUARTERS | | | | | | | | |
| High Commissioner's Office | D,N | 1.1 | (1.0) | 0.1 | D,N | 0.9 | - | 0.9 |
| International Protection | F,N | 2.0 | 3.1 | 5.1 | D,N | 0.2 | (0.4) | (0.2) |
| Regional Bureaux | F,N | 4.7 | (1.9) | 2.8 | F,N | (0.7) | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| External Relations | N | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Controller's Division | F,N | 1.6 | 4.5 | 6.1 | D,N | (2.6) | 1.5 | (1.1) |
| Human Resources | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | N | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| Sub-Total (6) | | 9.9 | 5.7 | 15.6 | | (1.7) | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| | | Revised 1992 | | | | Initial 1993 | | |
| Grand Total (1 - 6) | | 473.7 | 1,146.8 | 1,620.5 | | 469.6 | 1,103.3 | 1,572.9 |
| of which - PSA | | 259.1 | 475.9 | 735.0 | | 244.8 | 414.9 | 659.7 |
| - PPE | | 214.6 | 670.9 | 885.5 | | 224.8 | 688.4 | 913.2 |

(*) C = Closure of Office; D = Discontinuation of posts; F = Funding source changed; N = New post for additional activities; O = Opening of new office; R = Reclassification; T = Time limited post extended.

### 3. Support costs for Special Programmes

89 Expenditure for PSA/PPE under Special Programmes totalled $ 63.5 million in 1991. Requirements in Bangladesh, Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia and Guatemala, among other major new refugee/returnee situations funded through Special Appeals, bring the revised 1992 estimated requirements to some $ 73.1 million. Table IV.4 includes estimates related to PSA/PPE for Special Programmes. Table IV.8 gives an analysis of staffing levels (PSA/PPE) for Special Programmes by major programmes. Detailed estimates and staffing requirements for PSA/PPE Special Programmes by country or area are included at the end of Parts I-V of document A/AC.96/793. The figures for 1993 related to PSA/PPE for Special Programmes are by nature provisional and do not lend themselves to accurate comparison with 1992 figures.

### 4. Fund for International Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities

90 Details of 1991 income and expenditure for the Fund can be found in Schedule 7 of the Annual Accounts for 1991 (A/AC.96/796). The total reimbursements recorded in 1991 are relatively high due to the fact that a number of household appliances originally procured under the rental scheme have been sold and the proceeds credited to the Fund. Furthermore, outstanding obligations amounting to $ 48,500 were cancelled at the end of 1991.

91 It is estimated that the income to the Fund during 1992 will be considerably lower since only a limited number of household appliances remain to be sold. The expenditure is expected to increase, however, mainly due to the fact that a large number of generator sets in hardship duty stations need to be replaced and additional sets need to be provided at new locations.

92 In order to meet expected needs, authorization is being sought for the transfer from the Programme Reserve for 1992 and for 1993 of up to $ 200,000 and $ 400,000, respectively, to the Fund for International Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities.

### 5. United Nations Regular Budget contribution to UNHCR administrative costs

93 As indicated in the Summary Table 3, the United Nations Regular Budget contribution to UNHCR's administrative costs (PSA) in 1992 amounted to $ 20.1 million; this corresponds to the staff costs for 244 posts at Headquarters. The issue of the United Nations Regular Budget contribution has received renewed attention by the Executive Committee in recent years. In its 1992-1993 Biennium Budget submission, UNHCR proposed a number of additional requirements, including provision for posts of UNHCR Representatives and Chiefs of Mission in 17 Least Developed Countries (LDC). While the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1992-1993 recognized that these 17 posts were a legitimate charge to the Regular Budget, it recommended that they be introduced in a phased fashion. Thus for the Biennium 1992-1993, it was

## TABLE IV.8

## SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

### Analysis of staffing levels (PSA/PPE) a/

### as at 1 July 1992

(in work-years)

| BY MAJOR PROGRAMMES | Actual 1991 | | | | Revised 1992 | | | | Initial 1993 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P/L | NO | GS | Total | P/L | NO | GS | Total | P/L | NO | GS | Total |
| (i) Repatriation programmes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa: Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 | - | 8.5 | 11.0 |
| Ethiopia | 5.9 | 1.4 | 23.6 | 30.9 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 45.1 | 63.9 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 23.5 | 35.1 |
| Ethiopia/Eritrea | 0.5 | - | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.7 | - | 7.7 | 11.4 | 4.0 | - | 11.0 | 15.0 |
| Mozambique | 4.3 | 2.0 | 13.7 | 20.0 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 25.7 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 22.0 | 30.0 |
| Somalia | - | 0.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.0 | - | 9.5 | 13.5 | - | - | - | b/ |
| South Africa | 1.9 | - | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | - | 1.3 | 3.8 | - | - | - | b/ |
| Sudan | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Asia: Cambodia | 9.2 | - | 4.0 | 13.2 | 52.3 | 0.8 | 120.9 | 174.0 | 7.5 | - | 10.0 | 17.5 |
| L. America: Guatemala | 1.0 | - | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.8 | - | 19.1 | 25.9 | 3.8 | - | 15.0 | 18.8 |
| CIAV | 22.0 | - | 45.0 | 67.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Various | 1.0 | - | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | - | 10.0 | 13.0 | 2.0 | - | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| SWANAME: Afghanistan | 20.6 | - | 29.0 | 49.6 | 20.8 | - | 36.6 | 57.4 | 22.0 | - | 40.0 | 62.0 |
| Western Sahara | - | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | - | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| (ii) Comprehensive Plan of Action | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Indochinese Refugees | 31.2 | 2.0 | 19.7 | 52.9 | 32.4 | 3.0 | 23.9 | 59.3 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 24.5 | 48.5 |
| (iii) Education Account | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Other Special Trust Funds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anti-piracy Programme | 2.3 | - | 1.0 | 3.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | - | - | - | 0.0 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 24.9 | 37.9 | - | - | - | c/ |
| Sri Lanka | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 | - | - | - | b/ |
| Nicaragua | - | - | - | 0.0 | 6.5 | - | 7.0 | 13.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Yugoslavia | - | - | - | 0.0 | 2.3 | - | 43.3 | 45.6 | - | - | - | b/ |
| Cyprus Operation | 2.0 | - | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | - | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | - | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| Plan of Action relating to Gulf Crisis | 15.5 | - | 23.1 | 38.6 | 21.3 | 0.6 | 42.3 | 64.2 | 2.5 | - | 8.0 | 10.5 |
| Junior Professional Officer (JPO) */ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Various Other Trust Funds: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Emergency Officers | 0.6 | - | 0.5 | 1.1 | 5.0 | - | 3.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | - | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| - Eligibility Officers in Australia | 3.4 | - | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 | - | 2.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | - | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| - Various other trust fund projects | 6.5 | - | 5.1 | 11.6 | 6.2 | - | 8.3 | 14.5 | 5.2 | - | 11.7 | 16.9 |
| - Support Posts d/ | 17.8 | | 40.6 | 58.4 | 25.5 | | 46.4 | 71.9 | 25.0 | - | 46.5 | 71.5 |
| (v) Refugee Aid and Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan (World Bank III) | 0.8 | - | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.0 |
| Latin America - various | 2.0 | - | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | - | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 | - | 3.0 | 6.5 |
| TOTAL | 152.1 | 7.4 | 232.2 | 391.7 | 237.6 | 14.4 | 496.6 | 748.6 | 131.1 | 4.0 | 244.2 | 379.3 |
| */ Junior Professional Officer (JPO) | 84.0 | | | 84.0 | 82.2 | | | 82.2 | 13.1 | | | 13.1 |

NO = National Professional Officer

a/ Headquarters and Field posts

b/ requirements for 1993 yet to be determined

c/ requirements for 1993 included in the General Programmes

d/ support posts related to more than one of the above Special Programmes recommended that two of these posts be included in the Proposed Programme Budget. This proposal, however, was not accepted. The 1993 Regular Budget initial estimates are thus set at $ 20.9 million.

## 6. Overall Staffing Levels

94 The initial projections for staffing in 1992 as presented in document A/AC.96/775 indicated 1,493.9 work-years would be required under General Programmes, 244 work-years under the Regular Budget, and an initially estimated 275.8 work-years under Special Programmes, giving a total of 2,013.7 work-years under all sources of funds.

95 An analysis of overall staffing levels (PSA/PPE) at 1 July 1992 is given in Table IV.6. The overall staffing level currently stands at 2,724 posts (2,613.1 work-years), of which 1,661 (1,620.5 work-years) are under General Programmes and 819 (748.6 workyears) under Special Programmes, with the remaining 244 posts covered by the United Nations Regular Budget. This large increase, especially in the Special Programmes, can be attributed to the heavy staff demands imposed by the large-scale refugee/returnee situations in the former Yugoslavia, Cambodia, the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Guatemala (Table IV.8 refers). Details of new field locations opened since January 1992, as well as closures in the same period, are given in Part V A below. The overall picture on staffing levels by Region and Headquarters for 1992 (revised) and 1993 (initial) under all sources of funds is outlined in Summary Table 6. Details of staffing levels in the field by region, as well as at Headquarters, can be found in the annexes to document A/AC.96/793 (Parts I to VI).

96 For 1993, it is estimated that 2,196.2 work-years will be required under all sources of funds. This figure is, by necessity, quite tentative, as it is difficult to assess fully the staffing requirements for the entire year for a number of Special Programmes such as in Cambodia, Ethiopia, the former Yugoslavia, and Bangladesh. Table IV.7 analyses the changes in staffing levels under General Programmes over initial and revised 1992 levels. Similarly, Table IV.8 compares Special Programmes staffing levels, by major programmes, for 1991, 1992 (revised) and 1993 (initial).

# V. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

## A. General Developments

### 1. Staffing Reviews

97 During 1991, revised instructions were developed and introduced to delineate the responsibilities and procedures for the review of staffing levels at Headquarters and in the field. The instructions reiterated the primary role of the Annual Post Review (APR) in examining overall UNHCR staffing levels in relation to activities foreseen for the current year and projected for the planning year, in conjunction with the Annual Programme Review. However, the concept of a Periodic Post Review (PPR) has been introduced to be more responsive to UNHCR's staffing needs due to the dynamically changing situation faced by UNHCR in terms of emergencies, expansion of activities (particularly for repatriation operations) or the scaling down of a programme, for example, after the completion of voluntary repatriation. The PPR has met 16 times since September 1991 and has enabled the timely adjustment of staffing levels in such circumstances as:

- the opening of UNHCR offices in South Africa and Eritrea for returnee programmes;
- the strengthening of UNHCR offices in Cambodia, Guatemala and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania and Thailand for repatriation programmes as well as the planned post-repatriation scaling down of certain offices;
- the creation or phased expansion of UNHCR offices in Bangladesh, Kenya, Nepal and the former Yugoslavia as emergencies have evolved in those countries;
- the phased reduction of staffing levels in Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nicaragua and Turkey;
- the strengthening or creation of Desks or Units in the Regional Bureaux for Africa, Asia and Europe to ensure adequate Headquarters' support to the new emergency or repatriation operations;
- the phasing-out of the emergency Desks for the Persian Gulf in the Regional Bureau for South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East;
- the increased staffing of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Section at Headquarters.

### 2. Opening and closing of UNHCR Offices in the field

98 During 1991 and the first half of 1992, the phasing-out of programmes or the scaling down of operations in the field has enabled UNHCR to close

19 sub- or field offices: Cameroon (1); Ethiopia (1); Honduras (2); Malaysia (1); Nicaragua (7); Pakistan (1); Sierra Leone (3); Somalia (2); and United Republic of Tanzania (1). The closure of up to 10 more offices in the field is being planned by mid-1993. During 1991 and up to May 1992, UNHCR has had to open 19 new country offices and 39 new sub- or field offices in the following locations:

> Central and Eastern Europe (6): Bucharest, Moscow, Prague, Sofia, Tirana, Warsaw.
>
> Emergency Operations (13): Dhaka and one sub/field office Bangladesh; one sub/field office in Hungary; seven sub/field offices in Kenya; Nouakchott; one sub/field office in Nepal; and one sub/field office in Yemen.
>
> Former Yugoslavia (11): Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Zagreb and seven sub/field offices.
>
> Post-Persian-Gulf Situation (10): Damascus; Kuwait City; Riyadh and two sub/field offices in Saudi Arabia; three sub/field offices in the Islamic Republic of Iran; one sub/field office in Turkey; one sub/field office in the Syrian Arab Republic.
>
> Returnee Operations (16): Asmara; Monrovia and one sub/field office in Liberia; four sub/field offices in Cambodia; one sub/field office in Thailand; four sub/field offices in Guatemala; Pretoria and one sub/field office in South Africa; one sub-office in the United Republic of Tanzania and one sub/field office in Zaire.
>
> Other (2): Windhoek; one sub/field office in the Philippines.

99 At August 1992, UNHCR had a total of 106 offices in the field, consisting of 13 regional offices and 93 country offices. In addition, 81 sub/field offices report to country offices.

### 3. Organigrams

100 The development of standard format organigrams for all Headquarters' organizational units and offices in the field has been completed and regular updating is undertaken to reflect staffing, post classification and structural changes. Organigrams have proved to be an effective tool in examining the staffing requirements for new and expanding operations or offices, ensuring that the various functional units have appropriate numbers and levels of posts.

### 4. UNHCR Manual

101 The UNHCR Manual is the principal reference document and guide for UNHCR staff at Headquarters and in the field as to internal structures, responsibilities, procedures and policies in the areas of organization and management, programme and project management, finance and administration, personnel, supplies and procurement. Efforts to update the Manual continue and so far five of the nine chapters have been recently reissued.

### 5. Programme Management System (PMS)

102 Improvements to the UNHCR Programme Management System (PMS) continue to be made in the light of internal reviews, audits by the United Nations Internal and External Auditors, evaluation reports, programme review missions, and technical inputs provided by the Programme and Technical Support Section (PTSS). Consequent to a substantial review and evaluation of the PMS in 1990, a revised version of the relevant chapter of the UNHCR Manual was issued in December 1991. This chapter provides complete instructions on programme and project management and has been distributed to all organizational units at Headquarters and in the field.

## B. Other programming strategies

103 During the period under review, UNHCR continued its efforts to give special attention to the needs of refugee women and children and to "mainstream" their needs. UNHCR has also taken steps to ensure that, in future, environmental concerns will be reflected in programming exercises.

104 Progress on implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women is covered in document EC/SCP/74.

105 In response to a recommendation of the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, and in a collaborative exercise with the Norwegian Refugee Council, a Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Children was appointed in May 1992. Document EC/SC.2/54 highlights a number of concerns relating to implementation of UNHCR's Policy on Refugee Children.

106 As the High Commissioner noted in her statement on 10 June 1992 to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), protection and assistance of refugees, as well as the search for solutions to their plight, cannot ignore developmental and environmental issues. Not only does the presence of refugees have a negative impact on the environment, but the hostile environment adversely affects the well-being of refugees. In the light of this, UNHCR is considering a number of measures, consistent with its mandate and resources, to ensure the "mainstreaming" of environmental concerns in its programmes.

## C. Support Services

### 1. Emergency preparedness and response

107 The past year has been characterized by the unprecedented attention given to enhancing UNHCR's emergency preparedness and response capacity. The High Commissioner, with the strong endorsement of the Executive Committee, has established this as one of her top priorities. The strengthening of UNHCR's capacity in this area is also intended to improve the contribution of UNHCR to any United Nations system-wide, coordinated response to complex emergencies.

108 Resources to enable UNHCR to respond effectively to emergencies were established is the areas of internal emergency staffing, external staffing, emergency logistic support and mobilization, stockpiling of emergency relief

supplies and standby arrangements with NGOs and other agencies. In addition, emergency management training has been reoriented and expanded to enhance the skills of internal and external staff, as well as UNHCR's operational partners and counterparts.

109 A comprehensive report on the implementation and an initial evaluation of these measures is provided in EC/1992/SC.2/CRP/15 (Note on UNHCR's Emergency Response Capacity). Standby capacity for the deployment of internal staff for emergencies has been established with the appointment of five Emergency Preparedness and Response Officers (EPROs), the identification of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and the creation of an Emergency Roster. The deployment of external staff under the standby arrangement with a number of NGOs has provided UNHCR with much needed staff at very short notice. A further standby arrangements exists with a Government agency to provide logistic support for UNHCR staff in case of deployment to emergencies in difficult locations. As regards emergency stockpiles, arrangements guaranteeing access to basic relief items for 50,000 beneficiaries have been put in place. Steps are being taken to establish agreements with selected NGOs and other agencies on the use of their standby resources for emergency response in cooperation with UNHCR, in particular in the areas of needs assessment and programme implementation. In the context of enhancing emergency preparedness, training on emergency management has been extended to the different categories of staff most likely to be involved in emergency response, as well as to outside partners.

## 2. Technical support

### (a) Field Support

110 The unprecedented increase in UNHCR assistance programmes has placed a heavy demand on technical expertise. During the period under review, there was a quite significant increase in requests for technical inputs into UNHCR programmes. This is evidenced by the numerous missions fielded by UNHCR technical staff and consultants. During 1991, Programme and Technical Support Section (PTSS) specialists devoted 1,320 person-days on mission to 39 countries. Similarly, 803 person-days were spent on mission to some 40 countries during the first six months of 1992; 10 of these countries required emergency interventions in vital sectors involving life-sustaining activities. Emergency missions focused on needs assessments, as well as assisting in putting in place appropriate mechanisms to cater for the technical sectors of food/nutrition, health, water, sanitation, physical planning, community services and registration. Longer-term needs were catered for through the deployment of technical staff or consultants to all emergency programmes.

111 For ongoing programmes, in addition to the above sectors, assistance was provided to design activities in the agricultural, income-generating and education sectors. In implementing the workplan of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Refugee Education, a number of project proposals for the education of Mozambican and Guatemalan refugees have now been prepared and presented to donors for funding. UNHCR is also now administering the Albert Einstein Scholarship Scheme, which is fully funded by the German Government, whose objective is to provide tertiary education for refugees.

112 Furthermore, expertise was provided for planning repatriation, reintegration and development activities. Thus, within the context of Returnee/Refugee Aid and Development initiatives, technical experts participated in project planning and preparation missions with bilateral and multilateral aid agencies.

### (b) Programme Reviews

113 As a follow-up to the various technical field missions, PTSS organized multi-disciplinary programme reviews of four ongoing programmes (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Mexico). In addition, a multi-disciplinary review of repatriation plans for Angolan refugees from Zaire and Zambia was made. PTSS specialists prepared exhaustive and thorough reviews of selected major programmes with a view to enhancing technical inputs, improving efficiency and cost-effectiveness, while at the same time ensuring cultural and social acceptability of ongoing and proposed programmes. Recommendations from these reviews were incorporated in the revision of 1992 programmes as well as proposed programmes for 1993.

### (c) New Trends

114 Recent world developments have resulted in the displacement of large groups of refugees in areas of the world ranging from the Persian Gulf to Central Europe and West Asia, previously spared large-scale refugee movements. This shift has resulted in new challenges in ensuring the provision of basic assistance to refugees and displaced persons under harsh climatic conditions, in inaccessible mountain areas and in conflict zones. New and suitable relief materials, such as winter housing, tents and water-purification systems, have been tested and community self-help groups were trained and organized to take over some aspects of assistance programmes.

115 A number of technical issues received greater emphasis during the period under review. In the preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, a draft UNHCR Policy Paper on Environment was prepared. Environmental assessments were made in a number of countries including Bangladesh, Malawi and the Sudan. A comprehensive study on alternative energy sources has been initiated in which the first part centres on solar photovoltaic applications in remote locations. Other topics will include alternative fuels, fuel-saving stoves and biogas.

### (d) External Resources

116 In view of the limited in-house expertise in certain technical areas, PTSS continued to depend on the services of external consultants to augment its technical capacity. In this regard, the roster of external consultants was screened by each in-house specialist and a short list of consultants was established to facilitate quick deployment of technical staff during emergency operations.

117 In an effort to institutionalize existing arrangements with external technical agencies (NGOs, Government agencies and other United Nations agencies), PTSS in collaboration with UNHCR's Emergency Preparedness and Response Section (EPRS) identified agencies capable of delivering essential services (needs assessment as well as programme implementation) to refugees

and displaced persons during emergencies. In this connection, preparatory work on technical standards and implementation arrangements was done by PTSS specialists for further discussions with relevant technical agencies.

(e) Preparation of technical manuals, guidelines and newsletters

118 The production of technical guidelines and the setting-up and updating of technical standards remained very high on the agenda during the period under review. The following manuals have been produced or are in the final stages of preparation:

- Disinfectant Guidelines
- Health and Nutrition Guidelines
- Management of Nutrition Emergencies in Large Populations (joint WHO/UNHCR publication)
- How to Conduct a Rapid Nutrition Survey (video and manual - MSF/UNHCR/WFP)
- Guidelines for Calculating Food Rations for Refugees (UNHCR/WFP)
- Social Services in Refugee Emergencies
- Guidelines for Treatment of the Disabled
- Warehouse Manual
- Package for Refugee Shelter Improvement
- Guidelines for Educational Assistance to Refugees.

119 In addition, other expert papers, reports and publications were produced on the following subjects: Refugee Aid and Development; Refugees and the Environment; Environment and Refugee Women and Children; Evaluation of the Application of the Guidelines on Refugee Children in Malawi; Psycho-Social and Health Problems among Refugees in the Horn of Africa.

### 3. Telecommunications

120 As speedy, reliable telecommunications are a first priority in any refugee situation, UNHCR has continued to develop its telecommunications facilities by expanding its SITOR network (computerized radio-telex). Trials are being carried out on the use of PAKTOR, the latest development in the "telex by radio" field, which increases the speed of transmission by a factor of six. UNHCR has also moved into using satellite communications and now has 15 satellite communications links installed in the field, giving fax and voice communications in difficult situations where fax would otherwise be impossible. UNHCR has also prepared and regularly replenishes contingency stocks of telecommunications equipment which have permitted instant response to urgent requests for telecommunications equipment. UNHCR continues to help other United Nations agencies and NGOs with technical assistance and equipment.

### 4. Procurement

121 With regard to purchasing, UNHCR continued to expand its roster of suppliers, and currently maintains information in its database on some 2,700 suppliers for different types of goods and services which UNHCR requires on a regular basis. During 1991, mainly due to the Persian Gulf crisis, the value

of international purchases more than quadrupled and purchase orders were issued with a total value of $ 196 million. The orders were placed in 57 countries and covered, inter alia, vehicles and spare parts, freight including air-charters, water-storage/distribution systems, foodstuffs, office and educational supplies and equipment, medical drugs and supplies, fuel and lubricants, construction materials and supplies, textiles and domestic items, communications equipment and trade and agricultural tools. Relief supplies and equipment for the Persian Gulf crisis accounted for over half of the expenditure.

122 To cope with the crisis in the former Yugoslavia and with developments in the Horn of Africa and Kenya, purchasing activities in 1992 remained at a relatively high level and amounted to some $ 34 million in the first five months alone. To achieve the expected level of emergency response, staff with logistics experience had to be redeployed from other activities and sent to the former Yugoslavia and Kenya, and the purchasing capacity in Nairobi was strengthened.

123 Within the framework of United Nations-coordinated procurement, efforts towards closer coordination and cooperation in procurement activities with other United Nations agencies were intensified during the year, with a view to obtaining better value for money through standardization of common user items and negotiation of volume discounts with manufacturers. To that end, a common United Nations commodity-coding system and procedures for establishing a common vendor database have been agreed upon.

## 5. Food

124 Building on long-standing cooperation in the provision of food to refugees, UNHCR and WFP in January 1992 started to implement new arrangements aimed at achieving a clearer and more efficient division of labour in the field of refugee food aid, especially in ensuring adequate and secure food supplies to the populations in need. The arrangement entails an expansion of WFP's responsibilities in both resource-mobilization (phase I) and in the delivery of refugee food aid (phase II). NGOs also continue to play an invaluable role in refugee feeding operations, not only as contributors to filling food gaps, but also as operational partners in food aid distribution.

125 The food aid needs of refugees continued to increase in 1991 and during the first five months of 1992. In 1991, of the estimated 17 million refugees, over 8.8 million required such assistance. Although the total number of refugees remained stable, by the end of May 1992, numerous new refugee emergencies, combined with the increasing numbers of refugees in various ongoing feeding operations, resulted in some 10.6 million refugees (including 1.3 million refugees and displaced persons in the former Yugoslavia) requiring food aid. The areas most critically affected were in the Horn of Africa (particularly Ethiopia and Kenya), southern Africa (especially Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe), West Africa (particularly the countries surrounding Liberia), Asia (Bangladesh and Nepal) and the Persian Gulf region.

126 Although donor response to these increasing needs was remarkable, it was not able to keep pace with demand. Thus, while the total 1991 refugee food aid needs (including required buffer stocks) amounted to over 1.7 million metric tons (mt), WFP, UNHCR and bilateral donors together provided more

than 1.3 million mt (some 1 million mt channelled through WFP, 182,900 mt through UNHCR and 115,300 mt by bilateral donors, namely Governments and NGOs). The total value of this food aid provided through WFP and UNHCR amounted to some $ 360 million. By the end of May 1992, the total estimated needs of refugees for food aid in 1992 was close to 1.7 million mt (excluding the former Yugoslavia, given the specific nature of the food aid programme there), but new requirements were still evolving.

127 The provision of food to refugees was further complicated in many parts of the world by logistic and security problems, as well as by the severe drought in the African continent, especially in southern Africa.

128 WFP, in consultations with UNHCR, has introduced a food-tracking and pipeline-monitoring system called Food Availability Status Report (FASREP). Close coordination between WFP and UNHCR at the field level and at Headquarters will ensure that accurate and updated information is maintained, in particular on the number of beneficiaries, composition of the food baskets, in-country stocks, distribution and consumption as percentage of needs, and bilateral pledges. The FASREP reporting system has been progressively introduced since January 1992 initially to cover ten countries, but it is expected that by the end of the year, WFP will be able to track all refugee feeding programmes with the help of this new monitoring tool.

## 6. Information systems

129 Information technology continued to play an important role in the support infrastructure for UNHCR activities. Information Systems Section (ISS) staff mounted many missions to the field, and supported major UNHCR operations through the regional field officers. Significant developments include the implementation of the Local Area Network (LAN) for Headquarters and the inception of a new, more effective electronic mail system (E-Mail) intended for eventual global usage. In terms of general administrative support, substantial progress was made with the Financial and Management Information System (FMIS), as well as the new Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) being developed in New York.

### (a) Field operations

130 A number of major emergency operations were supported, including the Regional Humanitarian Plan of Action for the Persian Gulf, for which a logistics system and some administrative systems were developed. Similarly, major repatriation movements, including those to South Africa, Cambodia and Afghanistan, were helped through the development of applications for pre-movement and movement monitoring.

131 The Field Officers based in Islamabad, Hong Kong and Nairobi spent a total of 51 weeks on mission in their regions. In addition, 15 missions were made by Headquarters staff to the Americas, Europe and West, Central and Southern Africa. Missions were made to the field for a number of reasons, including installation and upgrading of LANs; training of end-users in standard software; follow-up to the implementation of UNHCR's own standard applications in the field (FMIS/Field, E-Mail); development and maintenance of country-specific applications and maintenance of computer equipment.

## (b) Financial and Management Information System (FMIS)

132 The institutionalization and refinement of FMIS has proceeded steadily both in the field and at Headquarters.

133 The number of Offices using the FMIS/Field system passed the 100 mark in late 1991. FMIS/Field is a personal computer (PC)-based software package. Regional training courses were held and implementation of the last of three stages of the FMIS/Field application was completed in the second half of 1991. It included many improvements to the project budgeting process, allowing budgets to be calculated from their constituent elements and justified in greater detail.

134 The project management features of the FMIS/Headquarters system continued to be refined, focusing on user-friendliness, on-line queries, and automated reports. Three months of parallel testing in 1991 helped to improve the general ledger components and introduced finance staff to integrated project control, allowing a full parallel of the 1992 financial year to proceed. Once the parallel closure succeeds, the old financial system will be phased out and it is envisaged that the 1993 financial year will be opened only on the FMIS/Headquarters system.

135 In October 1991, the Information Systems Steering Committee approved two significant projects: the Headquarters-wide Local Area Network (HQ-LAN) and the organization-wide E-Mail facility.

## (c) HQ-LAN Project

136 The increased demand for and use of personal computers has imposed corresponding needs for efficient sharing of software, documents, data files and PC resources, such as large disks and high-quality laser printers. At the same time, the need was identified to reduce electronic data-processing (EDP) support costs and to improve compatibility between the field and Headquarters computer systems -- some 16 field offices have already been equipped with LANs. It was determined that these requirements could be met by the introduction at Headquarters of a LAN, and a rationalization of the computer technologies used by UNHCR. Modern PC-based technology would provide UNHCR Headquarters with a single cost-effective network which would be compatible with the technology used in the field. A detailed feasibility study into networking alternatives for Headquarters was undertaken in 1991. On the basis of this study, the first phase of the LAN project was approved. Savings of more than $ 500,000 are expected over the first two years of operation. Installation began in January 1992. At the time of writing, 418 connections to the LAN have been made, with approximately 600 staff having been trained.

## (d) Global E-Mail

137 A second major project approved in October 1991 was for the implementation of organization-wide PC-based E-Mail. E-Mail will initially be installed at Headquarters with subsequent connection to the field using a variety of telecommunications facilities. Unlike the present mainframe-based mail facility, which is difficult to learn and consequently little-used, PC-based mail is expected to find wide adherence owing to the greater user-friendliness of PC software. The plan envisages substantial cost savings compared to present usage of telex, cable, fax and telephone. Detailed planning is now under way.

### (e) Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

138 UNHCR is committed to the use of the United Nations' IMIS. The modern and attractive concepts of IMIS, based on full system integration, the use of LANs and microcomputers, are in line with UNHCR's broad strategy of moving away from costly mainframe processing while offering improved service. However, largely because of UNHCR's field orientation, UNHCR is currently negotiating to have its specific requirements reflected in the system.

### (f) International Computing Centre (ICC)

139 UNHCR remains one of the larger users of the International Computing Centre (ICC), underlining its commitment to productive automation wherever possible. However, UNHCR remains concerned at the relatively high cost of these facilities and initial steps were taken during the year to find alternative cheaper software to operate on the UNHCR LAN.

### (g) Text Retrieval System

140 Plans have advanced to utilize the LAN for storage, retrieval and dissemination of textual databases employing "user-friendly" software. A primary project is the establishment of the text databases organized on a country-by-country basis. This project seeks to collect, treat and redisseminate information on countries of origin of refugees. By having this information readily available, UNHCR would be more able to discharge efficiently its protection mandate.

## D. Evaluation

141 During the period under review, UNHCR has focused its evaluation activities on operations and issues which are of pressing concern to the organization, and has continued its efforts to ensure that evaluation recommendations are taken into account in the processes of policy development, strategic planning and programme design. At the same time, the Central Evaluation Section has strengthened its collaboration with other units within UNHCR, and has established closer working relationships with evaluation and research organizations within and outside the United Nations system.

142 The Central Evaluation Section has undertaken a series of reviews intended to enhance UNHCR's capacity in the area of emergency preparedness and response. These include a study of UNHCR's performance in recent humanitarian emergencies, focusing primarily on the Persian Gulf crisis; a review of UNHCR operations in Kenya; and an evaluation of UNHCR's logistics policies and practices. The Section also participated in an independent evaluation of United Nations coordination in the Persian Gulf crisis, prepared at the request of the Geneva office of the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

143 UNHCR's role, presence and strategy in Western Europe formed the second principal theme of the evaluations completed during this period, undertaken in the context of a strategic planning exercise initiated by the Regional Bureau for Europe. Two reviews have been completed, one examining UNHCR operations in the northern part of the region, and the other the southern half.

144 In accordance with Executive Committee requests, a separate document has been prepared, presenting summaries of the evaluations carried out during the period under review (see document A/AC.96/794).

# VI. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

## A. Personnel Policies

### 1. Staff security

145 As a result of the increasing number of emergencies and major operations, UNHCR staff have been called upon to operate in high-risk situations ranging from armed conflict and uncontrolled banditry to exposure to land-mines or violent refugee behaviour. Rather than being exceptional, such circumstances are rapidly becoming the norm.

146 At the request of UNHCR, and in an effort to minimize the risk faced by staff, an Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Security Matters was convened by the United Nations Security Coordinator in May 1992, to devise common approaches and procedures to ensure the best possible security arrangements for United Nations staff, particularly those serving in high-risk situations or in conflict-ridden areas.

147 The Meeting recommended that Area Coordinators be appointed from among the agencies predominantly present in specific regions or duty stations distant from capital cities, and vested with the authority to make local decisions regarding full or partial relocation of staff in cases where the security situation impedes operations or United Nations staff become targets. This recommendation has already been implemented. The United Nations has appointed Area Coordinators in certain regions, who are acting in collaboration with the designated official for security matters in the relevant country. This has provided UNHCR with greater flexibility in implementing practical security measures. Other important recommendations of the Inter-Agency Meeting included standardization of communications equipment, regular and accurate security reporting, development of training modules on security, as well as development of mechanisms to assist and treat staff members who suffer from the after-effects of traumatic, security-related experiences.

148 To facilitate the urgent implementation of these recommendations, a Security Officer post was approved by the Annual Post Review. UNHCR is in the process of identifying a candidate with a security-related professional background, who will be devoting his/her full time to staff security issues.

### 2. Conditions of service

149 UNHCR has also continued its efforts to improve the conditions of service of staff serving in the field, especially at the most remote duty stations. Following a review by Staff and Management within the framework of the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC), revised rules were issued in July 1992 of the Fund for International Field Staff Housing and Basic Amenities. The aim was to enhance the benefits of the Fund applicable to those internationally recruited staff members serving in the most difficult duty stations and, in particular, to improve their living conditions at such duty stations.

150 For its part, the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) has recommended to the United Nations General Assembly an increase of some seven per cent in the base salary of Professional staff. While this does not

represent a seven per cent increase in remuneration, since the post adjustment would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the increase, the measure would have an important impact on the mobility and hardship allowance which is proportional to base salary and consequently would effectively be increased by seven per cent if the recommendation were approved by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. Furthermore, the ICSC had also recommended a sizeable increase in the Education Grant in selected areas and, more particularly, in areas where expenses are incurred in US dollars or in weak currencies.

### 3. Staff/Management relations

151 Formal consultations with the Staff Council have taken place regularly within the JAC, as well as informally through meetings of Staff and Administration representatives. The JAC how now completed its review of major policy issues related to the regulations of the Appointments, Promotions and Postings Board (APPB), such as rotation policy and Standard Assignment Length (SAL), promotion policy, status of "P" and "L" staff, and the question of specialized posts and functions. UNHCR is now incorporating the JAC conclusions on these matters into a revision of the APPB regulations. Once these are reviewed by the JAC, they will be presented to the High Commissioner for her approval.

152 The progress made through the formal and informal consultation mechanisms has demonstrated the commitment of both the Staff Council and the Administration to reach agreement on improvements of UNHCR policies and procedures for the benefit of all concerned. It is particularly important to maintain such a dialogue at a time when UNHCR is faced with large-scale emergencies and major operations.

### 4. Status of Women in UNHCR

153 The JAC has completed its review of the Report of the Permanent Working Group on the Situation of Women in UNHCR. In presenting its recommendations, the JAC noted that a number of them had already been implemented by the Office. Based on the JAC recommendations, the High Commissioner has issued comprehensive policy guidelines for the improvement of the status of women in UNHCR. These guidelines set out detailed policies regarding the promotion, posting, recruitment and training of female staff, with the aim of increasing the proportion of women in the Professional categories to 35 percent by 1992, with special emphasis on the more senior grades, in line with General Assembly resolution 45/239 C. Another aim is eventually to achieve equal representation of women in those categories of staff where women are currently under-represented. It should be noted in this regard that the representation of women among all Professional staff (P, L and JPO) increased from 25.7 per cent in 1987 to 29.7 per cent at 30 June 1992. The Office will now give priority to establishing a detailed and practical implementation plan for the comprehensive policy guidelines.

## B. Recruitment and career development

### 1. Emergency and special operations

154 Since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, UNHCR has continued to be called upon to mobilize human resources on an unprecedented

scale for a number of emergency and special operations, such as the emergency relief operations in Bangladesh, the Horn of Africa, Nepal and the former Yugoslavia, or special operations in Afghanistan, Cambodia and South Africa. This trend, which began last year, has continued to place an enormous strain on the human resources of the Office. The large number and scale of emergency and special operations which require the deployment of experienced staff has meant that the Office is reaching the limits of its capacity to redeploy existing staff without disrupting other operations. As indicated in previous discussions on this issue with the Executive Committee, notably within the framework of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, UNHCR has attempted to cope with this situation through a combination of redeployment of UNHCR core staff and recruitment of additional staff on a short- or medium-term basis, to maintain an appropriate mix of well-experienced and new staff in such operations.

155 UNHCR staff have continued to be extremely willing to serve in emergency situations, and key staffing needs have been met with such volunteers, many of whom had completed the Office's Emergency Management Training Programme (EMTP) or had actually served in previous emergency situations. Furthermore, Emergency Response Team (ERT) members have been deployed in the initial stages of emergency operations, which has allowed the Office to staff the operations in a timely manner by arranging the redeployment of existing staff from other operations or by recruiting suitable staff on a short- or medium-term basis.

### 2. Recruitment

156 Following an agreement reached in the JAC, UNHCR has streamlined its recruitment/placement process by concurrently advertising a number of posts internally and externally, particularly those located in difficult duty stations. In many cases, this practice has shortened the lag time between the creation or vacancy of a post and its actual filling.

157 Generally speaking, UNHCR recruitment has two principal dimensions -- firstly, direct recruitment to fill existing posts when these cannot be filled from within the house and, secondly, recruitment for short-term posts in the context of emergency relief or special operations. In order to respond to recruitment requirements, UNHCR has revived and further developed its external recruitment roster, from which it has been able to draw suitably qualified and available candidates, many of whom have prior UNHCR or United Nations system experience, for postings when and where required. To improve its roster and limit dependence on spontaneous applications, the Recruitment, Career Development and Placement Section is currently revising its approach to universities, Governments, other United Nations agencies, NGOs, voluntary agencies and UNHCR Regional Representatives. The Office has also been successful in obtaining staff from some Governments or NGOs on secondment or loan, which has proved extremely beneficial in minimizing UNHCR's burden in terms of human and financial resources.

### 3. Career development

158 As indicated under the section on personnel policies, UNHCR has concluded within the JAC framework the first part of its review of conditions of service of staff including, inter alia, rotation policy, the contractual status of "P" and "L" staff, and recruitment and placement policies. There is

a clear link between these various policies and procedures and career planning. UNHCR will now focus on career-development planning. To this end, the Office has sought the guidance of consultants who have been charged with drafting an outline of a career development plan. The United Nations has also provided UNHCR with a study on career development carried out for the Organization by two consultants. Finally, UNHCR has gathered information on the policies of other United Nations field-oriented organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. On the basis of this documentation, the JAC will be in a position to define a global approach to career development which will also have to include a review of UNHCR's performance evaluation system and the integration of a training component.

## C. Staff Training

159 Efforts have continued throughout the period under review to improve the effectiveness of staff both of UNHCR and of its implementing partners through training activities that are targeted to their specific needs. The methods employed for this purpose have been similar to those described in past reports to the Executive Committee.

160 An important contribution has again been made by the training network, which covers all field offices and work units at Headquarters. Focal points for training in each of these offices/units have continued to play an essential role in identifying needs, and in establishing and implementing training plans to respond to these needs. This function is performed voluntarily by the staff concerned, and represents an additional workload which deserves acknowledgement. In support of their efforts, Training Section at Headquarters has continued to perform a coordinating role, to develop an in-house pool of trainers, and to design and produce materials that are specific to the work of the Office.

161 Training activities have also had an important place in UNHCR's new and strengthened capacity to meet emergencies. The regional Emergency Response Teams have had planning/training sessions to prepare for deployment, while the Emergency Management Training Programme which also involves UNHCR's operating partners, is now being given on a regional basis. In addition, an intensive induction programme has been organized for the benefit of the roster of Nordic staff being made available for rapid deployment to emergency operations, under the agreement with the Danish and Norwegian Refugee Councils.

162 Close attention has also been paid to the need for increased awareness and training in security matters, not forgetting the stress that accompanies such situations. A series of checklists and guidelines have been developed, and some preliminary training sessions have taken place.

163 In order to increase quantitatively and qualitatively the human resources needed to manage administrative and financial activities primarily at field level, UNHCR set up in 1990 the On-The-Job (OJT) training programme for administrative officers. Its aim was also to prepare senior General Service staff members to take up posts at the P/L 2 level in administration. Besides providing the organization with a reserve pool of staff with the requisite experience and training, the programme affords GS staff the opportunity for career development. This programme will also contribute to redress the gender imbalance.

164 The On-the-Job Training (OJT) scheme for Administrative Officers is now entering its second phase, with the successful training and deployment of a first group of trainees. It is anticipated that training for the second group, lasting six months, will begin in the second part of 1992. Meanwhile plans are under examination for the extension of this scheme to other categories of staff, in programme and protection sectors.

165 As a result of these and many other activities, there has been a growing realization of the importance of training in enhancing the skills and knowledge needed by staff to perform effectively, and providing greater motivation in the workplace. With it has come an awareness of the importance of careful analysis of needs for the specific targeting of activities, the need to link training and career development, and for a systematic evaluation of impact of training on performance. To meet these objectives a Task Force on Training was established by the High Commissioner earlier this year.

166 This Task Force is expected to review and evaluate past and present training activities, propose policies and strategies that would lead to training programmes responsive to operational needs of UNHCR and its implementing partners, while enabling staff in each occupational group to receive well-targeted training in order to enhance their competence and output and prepare them for new responsibilities, in the context of career development and staff rotation.

167 This Task Force has been working since March 1992 and has secured the expert services of consultants from the IBM training center for Europe. It has already covered some ground in its research and analysis and involved UNHCR staff at all levels, in the field and at Headquarters. It is expected that by mid-October 1992, its recommendations will be reviewed by the UNHCR Senior Management Committee.

## VII. PUBLIC INFORMATION

168 Since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee in October 1991, a number of changes were introduced in UNHCR's public information strategy. A detailed presentation of these changes was made by the Chief of UNHCR's Public Information Section to the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters on 22 June 1992 (see EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14).

169 The Section is now composed of four interdependent units: publications, video, public relations and administration. This has allowed for a significant increase in the number of press releases issued, production and distribution of information bulletins, speedy replies to media queries, and the production and timely distribution of short videos and/or footage to major television networks.

170 Changes were also made in the format, content (now oriented to UNHCR operations and debate of refugee-related issues) and frequency of publication of Refugees magazine. It is now a quarterly magazine which has six language versions: English, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish.

171 In October/November 1992, a public awareness campaign to draw the public's attention to the plight of refugees and the need to curb the current wave of intolerance, racism and xenophobia will be launched in four countries only (France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America) due to limited funding. Other countries are expected, however, to have access to some of the campaign tools -- 30" video spot and printed ads -- as the media (both electronic and printed) which reaches an international audience is also targeted.

## VIII. RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

### A. Cooperation between UNHCR and members of the United Nations System and other intergovernmental organizations

172 The framework for cooperation between UNHCR and other members of the United Nations system is found in numerous resolutions of the General Assembly, and decisions of the Executive Committee, and other governing bodies. Of particular relevance was the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations. Recognized in these various resolutions and decisions is the urgent need for inter-agency collaboration in integrating relief assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons within wider developmental initiatives and activities for hosting countries and communities. This framework has been reinforced by the adoption of the United Nations system-wide Guidelines on Refugee Aid and Development by the Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in March 1992. The Guidelines, prepared by UNHCR and incorporating the main conclusions of the discussions undertaken by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ (OPS)) on the subject, provide guidance to relevant agencies on the need and manner to link humanitarian assistance with development activities on behalf of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities.

173 During 1991 and early 1992, the international community experienced unprecedented emergencies in various parts of the world, including the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa and the former Yugoslavia. These situations called for an immediate humanitarian response from the international community and reinforced coordination within the United Nations system. In this regard, UNHCR has worked closely with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), the Department for Political Affairs and the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations.

174 As lead United Nations agency for humanitarian assistance in the former Yugoslavia, UNHCR proposed a "Comprehensive Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in the former Yugoslavia", mobilizing the international community at large and the entire United Nations humanitarian system, and convened an International Meeting on Humanitarian Aid to Victims of the Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva, 29 July 1992).

175 Enhanced operational relationships, especially at field level, between several development, humanitarian and disaster relief agencies, such as UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO and UNDRO, were achieved through the provision and exchange of expertise and resources in programme areas such as returnee rehabilitation and reintegration and regional development endeavours to encourage voluntary repatriation and/or prevent new migratory flows. Sectoral level cooperation includes immunization and health planning and care; supplementary feeding, basic educational and vocational training, water supply and sanitation; household security; family planning and mother/child health and

reafforestation. Two inter-agency meetings on reintegration of returnees and displaced persons were held in New York and Geneva in 1992. The second meeting, held in Geneva on 18 May 1992, was attended by DHA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

176 The working relationship between UNHCR and WFP was further reinforced. On 1 January 1992, new working arrangements between the two organizations, supported by major donors, came into effect. Under such arrangements, WFP assumed the role of lead agency for the mobilization of all resources required in terms of all basic food aid commodities, plus salt and sugar, as well as for all related ITSH costs. WFP will gradually assume the actual operational arrangements for ITSH. Finally, WFP will continue to strengthen with UNHCR the procedures for the joint monitoring of resource mobilization (including funds for ITSH) and the delivery of food aid to the beneficiaries.

177 UNHCR and UNDP continued their cooperation, focusing mainly on refugees and displaced persons. The Governing Council of UNDP, at its thirty-ninth session, emphasized the need for UNDP to promote the transition from relief to development and to make the implementation of reintegration programmes, particularly QIPs, a priority objective in its future humanitarian programmes.

178 UNHCR and the International Labour Office (ILO) jointly organized, from 6 to 8 May 1992, an ILO-UNHCR meeting on International Aid as a Means to Reduce the Need for Emigration, which brought together selected researchers, Government representatives from asylum and receiving countries, donor countries and countries of origin, as well as representatives of NGOs, United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations.

179 UNHCR actively participated in major fora and meetings organized by the United Nations and its agencies and programmes. Particular support was made available to major international meetings which took place or are being prepared, such as on the environment and sustainable development (UNCED) population, the advancement of rural women, nutrition, the disabled, and women and children. UNHCR also assisted with arrangements and participated in several seminars on United Nations collaboration mechanisms, including the successful ACC-sponsored Training Seminar for Senior Field Officials, and the ACC Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning of New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons.

180 UNHCR is already involved in the preparatory work of major conferences, in coordination with other UN agencies. The International Conference on Nutrition (ICN, 1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR, 1993), the International Conference on Population (ICP, 1994), as well as in the preparation for the International Year for the World's Indegenous People (1993) and the International Year of the Family (1994).

181 Present and future challenges to the United Nations in the areas of emergency response to complex, man-made and natural disasters, alleviation and eradication of poverty, and addressing the needs of uprooted populations, require new and innovative approaches. UNHCR, in cooperation with other United Nations agencies and programmes such as WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD and financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional banks for development, with an interest in the various dimensions of these problems and challenges, will continue to cooperate and attempt to institutionalize

periodic consultations with a view to achieving better coordination and improving the response of the United Nations system as a whole.

182 UNHCR also continued to enhance its cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations, especially by advocating the consideration of refugee-related issues in the policies, plans and activities of these organizations.

183 The Organization of American States (OAS) and UNHCR have continued their cooperation on the assessment of legal provisions relating to refugees in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. UNHCR participated in the Twenty-first Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly held in Santiago, Chile in June 1991, where a resolution entitled "Legal Situation of Refugees, Repatriated and Displaced Persons in the American Hemisphere" was adopted (AG/DOC.2768/91).

184 UNHCR maintained and intensified its traditional cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the various fields of humanitarian assistance for refugees and returnees in Africa. The Dar-es-Salam Declaration (February 1991) entrusted both UNHCR and the OAU with the responsibility of drawing up a Plan of Action leading to durable solutions for Rwandese refugees and joint OAU/UNHCR consultative meetings on this Plan were held in Geneva in May 1991 and February 1992. Regular consultations on other important refugee/returnee situations took place, notably in relation to the Horn of Africa, Liberia and South Africa. The High Commissioner participated in the Fifty-fifth Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, held in Addis-Ababa in February 1992 and in the 28th OAU Summit Conference of Heads of States and Governments, held in Dakar, at the end of June 1992.

185 Within the framework of cooperation between the UN system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), UNHCR strengthened its relations with the OIC in all matters related to the assistance to refugees within the Muslim world. The High Commissioner participated in the Sixth Islamic Conference held in Dakar, in December 1991.

186 UNHCR signed a cooperation agreement with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on 23 May 1991 and participated in the Fourth General Conference of ISESCO held in Rabat, in November 1991. A joint technical meeting will be convened to programme cooperation activities.

187 UNHCR took a series of initiatives to broaden its cooperation with financial institutions. A cooperation agreement with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is being finalized and, following a joint meeting held in Geneva on 30-31 March 1992, a programme of work was established between the African Development Bank (ADB) and UNHCR. New contacts have also been made with the Asian Development Bank.

188 Cooperation with the Commission of the European Communities (EC) has been further reinforced. UNHCR participated in the Follow-up Meeting of European Ministers on Migrations, the Conference on Racial Equity in Europe, the Ministerial Conference on the Movements of Persons from Central and Eastern European countries, and the Committee of Migrations, Refugees and Demography organized by the Council of Europe. In addition, UNHCR took part in the Euro-African dialogue, and the Task Force on Western Sahara organized

by the European Parliament and the Donor's Consultation on Albania, convened by the EC. The EC continued to be one of the major contributors to UNHCR programmes.

189 Relations have been further developed with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). UNHCR participated in the Working Group on Migration held at OECD Headquarters in June 1991, and discussions were held with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), as well as the OECD Development Centre, on future joint activities. UNHCR participated in a meeting of the Tidewater Group held in Fez, Morocco, on 12-13 July 1992 and presented a discussion paper on "Bridging the Gap Between Returnee Aid and Development: A Challenge for the International Community" (EC/SC.2/56).

190 The existing coordination between UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued and IOM's cooperation in refugee/returnee transport has been very important. Regular consultations on matters of common interest have also continued both at Headquarters and in the field.

191 UNHCR maintained its coordination with the Regional Economic Commissions for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), for Africa (ECA), and for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) on various themes of common interest and, in particular, within the framework of preparations for UNCED.

## B. Non-governmental organizations

192 Following a process of consultation which took place in 1991 among almost 200 NGOs and 20 UNHCR Branch Offices worldwide, the Liaison Section with NGOs, issued in February 1992 a reference document on UNHCR/NGO Partnership which incorporates the conclusions of the various field consultations. This document defines the basic prerequisites for constructive UNHCR/NGO partnership, summarizes the UNHCR/NGO consultations and lists the criteria for the selection of NGO operational partners by UNHCR. It also provides practical references, including the institutional framework of this collaboration, and a list of documents resulting from earlier NGO/UNHCR consultations on a range of subjects. This document was widely disseminated within UNHCR and to NGOs.

193 While continuing the formal and institutional meetings with NGOs prior to the forty-second session of the Executive Commttee, in which 140 NGOs participated last year, the Section has organized regular meetings on regional issues, as well as on the UNHCR financial situation. This year, the traditional annual meeting on Protection, which brought together 50 NGOs, afforded an opportunity to review and assess UNHCR/NGO cooperation in Africa. The next meeting will focus on another region to be chosen jointly.

194 During the Persian Gulf emergency, a focal point for NGOs was set up in the UNHCR Gulf Emergency Task Force, in order to strengthen the collaboration between UNHCR and operational partners. Following implementation of a number of initiatives by UNHCR in 1991 and 1992 to improve UNHCR's capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies, UNHCR held consultations with NGOs. Some agencies who were contacted to explore potential areas of cooperation in emergencies responded positively.

195 UNHCR's NGO Liaison Section is preparing, in cooperation with OECD and HURIDOCS (Human Rights Information and Documentation System), and in association with IOM, a directory of NGOs active in the fields of development, refugees, migrants and human rights in the OECD countries. This directory, which will be published in early 1993, and will be distributed to UNHCR's partners in developing countries as well as to the participants of the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in Vienna in June 1993. An Information Booklet on UNHCR/NGO collaboration, Working for a Common Cause, was published in English, French and Spanish and was widely disseminated. An NGO Directory will also be published in 1992, incorporating detailed information on NGO operational partners.

196 In 1991 the Nansen Medal was awarded to Mr. P. Weiss (posthumously) for his contribution to refugee law and to Mrs. L. Amathila, the first African woman to receive the Medal, for her long service to refugee children.

## XI. ACTIONS TAKEN ON DECISIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

197 This section of the Overview provides, in summary form, information on the follow-up by UNHCR on all decisions/conclusions of the forty-second session of the Executive Committee that called for specific action by the High Commissioner. The paragraphs and headings referred to correspond to those contained in the report of the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, document A/AC.96/783 of 21 October 1991. Decisions/conclusions requiring action by Member States or other entities, rather than the High Commissioner, are not reported on.

### 1. General Conclusion on International Protection

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| Para. 21 (e) | Encourages UNHCR, both at Headquarters and in the field, actively to promote greater support and understanding of UNHCR's policy and activities on behalf of refugee women, including with UNHCR's implementing partners and all appropriate national or international fora where protection problems of refugee women or girls are at issue. |
| UNHCR Action: | UNHCR has redoubled its efforts, especially through targeted training activities, to promote greater support and understanding of UNHCR's policy and activities on behalf of refugee women. A full account of such efforts is summarized in two documents being presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee: the Progress Report on Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women (EC/SC.2/55) and the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74). |
| Para. 21 (f) | Commends the High Commissioner for the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women (document EC/SCP/67), requests that these Guidelines be made an integral part of all UNHCR protection and assistance activities and calls for a progress report on implementation of the guidelines at the forty-third session of the Executive Committee and urges the High Commissioner to maintain the position of Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Women. |
| UNHCR Action: | The progress made in implementing the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women is reflected in the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74). The post of Senior Co-Ordinator for Refugee Women has been maintained, as requested. |
| Para. 21 (i) | Calls upon the High Commissioner ... actively to explore new options for preventive strategies which are consistent with protection principles, the ways in which State responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms might be strengthened and public information strategies could be used to complement protection activities. |

UNHCR Action: The Note on International Protection (A/AC.96/799) contains a summary of preventive strategies. UNHCR has actively explored new options for preventive strategies, *inter alia*, through its humanitarian assistance programme in the former Yugoslavia and the cross-border, cross-mandate operations in the Horn of Africa. The International Meeting on Humanitarian Aid to Victims of the Conflict in the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva, 29 July 1992) illustrated UNHCR's efforts to explore the ways in which State responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms might be strengthened. UNHCR also sponsored the Meeting of Experts on "Prevention" (San Remo, 18-20 June 1992) which covered a range of issues relating to prevention.

Para. 21 (j) Requests the High Commissioner to reinforce efforts to encourage or promote voluntary repatriation of refugees and their safe reintegration in the countries of origin, and urges States to facilitate these efforts, including by ensuring respect for the voluntary nature of any repatriation movement and by allowing their citizens to return in safety and dignity to their homes without harrassment, arbitrary detention or physical threats during or after return.

UNHCR Action: As situations in countries of origin have evolved, UNHCR has promoted numerous voluntary repatriation programmes including in Cambodia, Afghanistan, and South Africa. UNHCR has urged countries of asylum to respect the voluntary nature of repatriation, and countries of origin to respect the right of their citizens to return and reintegrate in safety and dignity. Given the ever-increasing importance of voluntary repatriation as the preferred durable solution, efforts are under way to distil from past experience principles for future operations. The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection examined protection aspects of voluntary repatriation at one of its inter-sessional meetings (see the Report of the 13-14 April 1992 Meeting, EC/SCP/71). Lessons learned from repatriation programmes are included in the Note on International Protection (A/AC.96/799).

Para. 21 (m) Acknowledges the value of reporting by States Parties on implementation of their responsibilities under the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol and requests UNHCR to accord public access to States' replies to the afore-mentioned questionnaire with the agreement of the States concerned.

UNHCR Action: UNHCR has received replies from twenty-seven States to the questionnaire on implementation, and submitted a discussion note entitled Implementation of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees - Some Basic Questions to an inter-sessional meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection. The Sub-Committee's debate is reported in the Draft Report of the 25 June 1992 Meeting (EC/1992/SCP/CRP.11).

Para 21 (q) Underlines the possibility of use of the cessation clauses of the 1951 Convention in situations where a change of circumstances in a country is of such a profound and enduring nature that refugees from that country no longer require international protection, and can no longer continue to refuse to avail themselves of the protection of their country, provided that it is recognized that compelling reasons may, for certain individuals, support the continuation of refugee status, and calls upon UNHCR to explore in the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection the application of the cessation clauses.

UNHCR Action: UNHCR submitted a discussion note on the application of the "ceased circumstances" cessation clauses in the 1951 Convention to the first inter-sessional meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection. The report of the debate, including discussion of a draft conclusion, is contained in the Report of the 23 January 1992 Meeting (EC/SCP/70). Discussions on the draft conclusion continued in subsequent inter-sessional meetings of the Sub-Committee, allowing time for delegations to consult with their capitals in the drafting process. A revised draft conclusion is contained in the Draft Report of the 22 June 1992 Meeting (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.11) and will be submitted to the Sub-Committee for its consideration at the forty-third session of the Executive Committee.

Para. 21 (s) Notes with appreciation the efforts of the High Commissioner to promote refugee law through existing resources, drawing on external private funding, and calls upon the High Commissioner to strengthen the Office's training activities, in particular through training courses directed to Government officials and others working directly with refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR Action: A report containing UNHCR's major activities during the past year in the area of promotion, particularly through training seminars organized in all regions of the world, is submitted in the Information Note on UNHCR's Activities for Refugee Law Promotion, Dissemination and Training (16 July 1991 - 15 July 1992) (EC/SCP/73).

Para. 21 (u) Welcomes the convening of the World Conference on Human Rights and calls upon the High Commissioner to participate actively in the preparations for and the proceedings of the Conference, bearing in mind particularly that the matter of human rights and mass exoduses merits further serious consideration.

UNHCR Action: UNHCR has participated actively in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference on Human Rights. The Office submitted recommendations to, and made a statement before, the first session of the Preparatory Committee, noting the relevance of human rights issues to the refugee problem, and suggesting three such issues which should be reflected in the agenda of the World Conference: the right of freedom of movement in relation to countries of origin, the right to a nationality, and the relationship between human rights and mass exoduses. With regard to the first, the Office noted that a refugee compelled to leave or denied the right to return to his/her country of origin is a person whose basic right of freedom of movement has been violated. It is the responsibility of countries of origin not to exile their citizens and not to deny them the right to move freely in relation to their own country. Regarding the right to a nationality, states have a responsibility to reduce cases of de facto or de jure statelessness and to provide for the possibility of enjoying the normal rights of nationality. The link between human rights and mass exoduses has come into renewed focus as a result of recent developments, and new issues have arisen, including the responsibilities of countries of origin and those of the international community generally to contribute to the prevention of mass flows and to the elimination of their causes, inter alia, by taking action to protect and assist internally displaced persons and to assure protection and assistance to refugees and to share the burden placed on countries of first refuge.

Para. 21 (v) Calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to contribute, as appropriate, to the deliberations of international human rights bodies.

UNHCR Action: The High Commissioner addressed the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights. Her remarks focused on preventive protection and offered several suggestions for action on human rights issues affecting refugees and others of concern to the Office for the Commission's consideration. The Commission's annual resolution on human rights and mass exodus contained several new paragraphs on the magnitude of the world refugee problem, the need for international cooperation, prevention, state responsibility, and UNHCR's prevention-related protection role. The resolution notes that the Executive Committee has acknowledged the relationship between human rights, refugees, and problems of protection; also notes the Executive Committee's request that the High Commissioner continue to contribute to the deliberations of human rights bodies; welcomes her statement to the forty-eighth session and invites her to address its forty-ninth session; and invites States to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol. The Commission's resolution on internally displaced persons calls upon the Secretary-General's designated representative to consult with UNHCR and invites the Office to contribute to the preparation of the representative's study. In addition, the Centre for Human Rights and UNHCR have agreed to reestablish a joint Task Force to facilitate cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

## 2. Decisions on the Report of the Working Group on Solutions and Protection

Para. 22 (a) Decides to request the High Commissioner to convene such inter-sessional meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection as may be necessary to continue the constructive discussions on pending issues of the Report of the Working Group, as well as on other relevant protection matters, and to seek consensus on action-oriented follow-up, as appropriate, of the Report, its recommendations, and the other relevant matters.

UNHCR Action: The Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection held three inter-sessional meetings in 1992: 23 January, 13-14 April and 25 June. The Sub-Committee covered a range of issues agreed upon at its meeting of 23 January 1992. Details of the inter-sessional meetings are provided in the reports of each meeting (EC/SCP/70, EC/SCP/71, EC/1992/SCP/CRP.11) and in the Information Note on the Inter-sessional Meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Whole on International Protection (EC/SCP/72).

Para. 22 (c) Decides further to request the High Commissioner to report to the Executive Committee at its forty-third session on progress in the deliberations of the Sub-Committee.

UNHCR Action: Refer to UNHCR action under paragraph 22 (a).

## 3. Conclusion on Refugee Women

Para. 24 (f) Notes with serious concern that progress continues to be limited on previous resolutions related to statistics, training, reporting, and recuitment of female staff, particularly field staff in the health, social services and protection areas, who are essential to the effective delivery of UNHCR programmes to refugee women.

UNHCR Action: Developments in these various areas are covered in a range of documents presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee, in particular the Progress Report on the Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women (EC/SC.2/55), and in the relevant sections of the Overview of UNHCR Activities (A/AC.96/798). The Note on Refugee Statistics (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.16) treats some of the remaining challenges to be overcome before this request of the Executive Committee can be satisfied to the degree of detail required. It will be recalled that, where possible, information on the characteristics of the refugee population, is given in the budgetary documentation (A/AC.96/793, Parts I-VI). The Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters reviewed, at its 15 April 1992 meeting, a range of issues relating to human resource management and recruitment, including the recruitment of women (see the relevant portions of EC/SC.2/51). The Office has intensified its efforts to seek greater representation of women among its Professional staff so as to attain by 1995 the 35 per cent target established by the General Assembly. Further details are provided in Chapter VI of this Overview.

Para. 24 (h) Stresses the ongoing need to implement and monitor the effectiveness of the Policy on Refugee Women (A/AC.96/754) and the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/67).

UNHCR Action: Since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, UNHCR has made a concerted effort to implement and monitor both the Policy on Refugee Women and the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women. Progress in this regard is reflected in the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74) and the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74).

Para. 24 (i) Requests the High Commissioner to provide at the forty-third session of the Executive Committee a further progress report on the implementation of the Policy on Refugee Women, with specific focus on the issues mentioned in para. (f) above, in addition to a general evaluation of the success in implementing the UNHCR Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women.

UNHCR Action: See action taken in relation to paras. 21 (f), 24 (f) and (h).

Para. 24 (j) Urges the High Commissioner to maintain commitment at the highest levels of UNHCR to refugee women's concerns by continuing the position of Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Women reporting to the Deputy High Commissioner, financed adequately through regular resources in order to sustain progress in this area.

UNHCR Action: The post and reporting arrangements of the Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Women will continue as at present. Provision has been made to assure the funding of the post from UNHCR resources.

Para. 24 (k) Calls upon the High Commissioner to ensure active management support in favour of mainstreaming refugee women's issues in the areas of data collection, recruitment and status of female staff in the field and at Headquarters, training, reporting, staff appraisals and evaluation.

UNHCR Action: The commitment of UNHCR senior management to these goals is reflected in the various actions reported on in relation to paras. 21 (f) and 24 (h) above, and in particular, in the High Commissioner's decision to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) on the Report of the Permanent Working Group on the Situation of Women in UNHCR. The recommendations of the JAC, accepted by the High Commissioner as comprehensive policy guidelines for the improvement of the status of women in UNHCR, have been issued as an Inter-Office Memorandum (92/76) and a Field

Office Memorandum (92/75). Additional details on recruitment are provided in the UNHCR action under paragraph 24 (f), above and Chapter VI of this Overview. The Note on Refugee Statistics (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.16) treats of some of the challenges related to data collection. It will be recalled that, where possible, information on the characteristics of the refugee population, is given in the budgetary documentation (A/AC.96/793, Parts I-VI).

Para. 24 (l) Calls upon the High Commissioner to expand the "People-Oriented Planning" training programmes and particularly to address concerns of refugee women in emergency situations, with the goal of sensitizing and training all UNHCR staff.

UNHCR Action: UNHCR has expanded the "People-Oriented Planning" training course with the goal of sensitizing not only UNHCR staff but also implementing partners. UNHCR's progress is outlined in detail in the Progress Report on Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women (EC/SC.2/55).

Para. 24 (m) Encourages the High Commissioner to improve public information activities in order to promote a greater support and understanding of UNHCR's policy and programmes for refugee women among other UN organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the general public.

UNHCR Action: A brochure on refugee women is under preparation by UNHCR's Public Information Section, working in close cooperation with the Senior Co-ordinator on Refugee Women. In addition, the Senior Co-ordinator has undertaken extensive briefings and presentations regarding refugee women to non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

### 4. Conclusion on Refugee Children

Para. 25 (a) Urges the High Commissioner to continue her efforts on their behalf, especially by enhancing the administrative arrangements in the Office to address the particular needs of refugee children.

UNHCR Action: Document EC/SC.2/54 sets out the concerns and new initiatives of the High Commissioner for refugee children. Among the latter is the appointment of a Senior Coordinator for Refugee Children within the Executive Office, as requested by the Executive Committee.

Para. 25 (e) Suggests that UNHCR take steps to ensure that the standards set forth in the Guidelines on Refugee Children serve as a basis for programme planning and budget preparation.

UNHCR Action: Section 2.2 of the revised UNHCR Manual (November 1991) sets out how the Guidelines are to be taken into account in UNHCR's programming exercises, and consequently budget preparations.

Para. 25 (f) Underscores the need for UNHCR staff to be active advocates on protection, as well as other matters, on behalf of refugee children, especially those who are unaccompanied by their parents.

UNHCR Action: The appointment of the Senior Co-ordinator for Refugee Children responds to UNHCR's desire to sensitize adequately staff and implementing partners to the situation of refugee children and should focus efforts in this regard.

Para. 25 (g) Requests that UNHCR include as part of its annual budget proposals, the most recent data on the population which is to be assisted, disaggregated by age as well as gender (as previously requested by the Executive Committee).

UNHCR Action: The Note on Refugee Statistics (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.16) treats some of the challenges facing the Office in implementing this request of the Executive Committee to the degree of detail required. It will be recalled that, where possible, information on the characteristics of the refugee population, is given in the budgetary documentation (A/AC.96/793, Parts I-VI).

### 5. Conclusion on the Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

Para. 26 (d) Welcomes progress made at the Fourth Tripartite Thai/Lao/UNHCR meeting in Luang Prabang from 27 to 29 June 1991, and of the First Tripartite China/Lao/UNHCR meeting in Kunming from 7 to 9 July 1991, on the repatriation of Lao refugees and asylum-seekers and calls upon the High Commissioner to reinforce efforts for the return and reintegration of the Lao population from Thailand and China.

UNHCR Action: During the first six months of 1992, some 550 Lao refugees repatriated from the People's Republic of China and some 1,050 from Thailand to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, bringing the total number of returnees to some 11,600 since 1980. In order to accelerate the rate of repatriation from Thailand, the Fifth Tripartite Thai/Lao/UNHCR meeting took place in Thailand in July 1992. Returnees continue to receive immediate assistance in the form of a rice and cash grant at the time of departure and another cash grant on arrival in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In addition, reintegration projects have been implemented to assist the Highland Lao returnees.

### 6. Conclusion on the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA)

Para. 28 (c) Calls upon the Office of the Secretary-General, UNHCR and UNDP to maintain their engagement to the overall CIREFCA process.

UNHCR Action: Continued support to the CIREFCA process has been provided by UNHCR and UNDP, within the framework of their respective mandates through the technical and financial resources allocated to the CIREFCA Joint (UNHCR/UNDP) Support Unit, based in San José, Costa Rica and UNHCR and UNDP offices in the region. At the Second International Meeting of the CIREFCA Follow-up Committee (San Salvador, 7-8 April 1992), which was organized by UNHCR in cooperation with UNDP, the international community reaffirmed its support for the objectives of CIREFCA and pledged additional resources. Further details are provided in Part IV, Section 4.0 of document A/AC.96/793.

## 7. Decisions on Administrative and Financial Matters

Para.29 A (c) Calls upon the High Commissioner to undertake a comprehensive review of reports to the Executive Committee on UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds, taking into account the recommendations of the ACABQ (A/AC.96/780) concerning the simplification of reporting.

UNHCR Action: See UNHCR action under paragraph 29 A (e), below.

Para. 29 A (d) Calls upon UNHCR to ensure that such a review addresses the need for country or area proposals to define clearly priorities and programme options and how the proposed programmes meet priority refugee needs.

UNHCR Action: See para. 29 A (e) below.

Para. 29 A (e) Calls upon UNHCR, in consultation with the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, to ensure that the results of such a review are taken into account in preparing documentation for the forty-third sesssion of the Executive Committee in 1992.

UNHCR Action: Steps being taken by UNHCR to respond to the three previous requests were detailed at the 28 June 1992 meeting of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters (see document EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14, paras. 44-52).

Para. 29 A (f) Invites UNHCR to adapt the Guidelines on Refugee Children and the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women as tools to be used by field offices in their training and their programmes and budget and planning processes.

UNHCR Action: In relation to programmes and budget and planning processes, Section 2.1 and 2.2 of the UNHCR Manual (November 1991) set out how the respective Guidelines should be taken into account. In regard to training, see the respective progress reports on refugee children and women (See the Information Note on Refugee Children (EC/SC.2/54); Progress Report on Implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women (EC/SC.2/55); and the Information Note on Implementation of UNHCR's Guidelines on Protection of Refugee Women (EC/SCP/74)).

Para. 29 A (h) Urges UNHCR to strengthen its internal control procedures to address problems in the administration of UNHCR funds as reported by the Board of Auditors, and also calls upon UNHCR to ensure that implementing partners, governmental and non-governmental, take the appropriate steps to ensure compliance with UNHCR criteria on reporting requirements.

UNHCR Action: Document A/AC.96/797, the Report of the Board of Auditors on the Accounts of the Voluntary Funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the Year ended 31 December 1991, has in Annex 1 a report on follow-up actions taken by UNHCR in relation to the Board's previous audit recommendations.

Para. 29 A (i) Encourages UNHCR in its efforts to improve its communications strategy as an essential tool to raise awareness of refugee issues within public opinion, to influence public policy, and to gain additional donor support.

UNHCR Action: At the 22 June 1992 meeting of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, the Chief of the Public Information Section at UNHCR outlined a number of changes made in UNHCR's public information system and strategy since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee. These changes are detailed in document EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14 (paras. 31 - 39).

Para. 30 B (a) Calls on UNHCR to continue its efforts to improve its capacity to respond to emergencies along the lines described in the conference room paper, including the possibility of cooperation with agencies having existing stockpiling facilities.

UNHCR Action: A note (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.15) giving an update on UNHCR's efforts to improve its emergency response capacity will be presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee and complements information already provided by UNHCR in inter-sessional meetings of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters.

Para. 30 B (c) Suggests that UNHCR make active use of the Guidelines on Refugee Children and Guidelines for the Protection of Refugee Women in planning and executing any refugee emergency operation.

UNHCR Action: See the relevant sections of the Note on UNHCR's Emergency Response Capacity (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.15).

Para. 30 B (e) Requests that UNHCR discuss with those NGOs with proven expertise in particular sectors, the establishment of standby agreements to be used rapidly to establish implementing-partner relationship in emergency situations.

UNHCR Action: See the relevant sections of the Note on UNHCR's Emergency Response Capacity (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.15).

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| Para 30 B (f) | Encourages the High Commissioner to continue to work closely with the Secretary-General so he can assure that the United Nations is in a position to respond in a coordinated and effective fashion to complex, humanitarian emergency situations. |
| UNHCR Action: | Since the appointment by the Secretary-General of an Emergency Relief Coordinator and the establishment of a Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) headed by the Coordinator, UNHCR has worked closely with other agencies, in the framework of DHA coordination mechanisms, to assure a coordinated United Nations response to complex emergencies. |
| Para. 30 B (g) | Invites the High Commissioner to keep the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters regularly informed about the implementation of the content of this decision. |
| UNHCR Action: | In addition to the Note on UNHCR's Emergency Response Capacity (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.15) being presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee, the High Commissioner informed the Sub-Committee on progress in the implementation of this decision at its meetings on 13 December 1991 (EC/SC.2/52*, paras. 4-12) and on 15 April 1992 (EC/SC.2/51, para. 27). |
| Para. 31 C (a) | Calls on the High Commissioner to explore with Member States and other donors, especially in the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters, the range of options for addressing this problem, such as the possibility of including the costs associated with imminent voluntary repatriation movements in the 1993 General Programmes budget. |
| UNHCR Action: | The Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters at its 13 December 1991 meeting (EC/SC.2/52*, paras. 19-26), expressed its broad support for meeting the costs of certain aspects of voluntary repatriation movements from General Programmes. |
| Para. 31 C (b) | Calls on UNHCR to promote in this regard further regional approaches to voluntary repatriation. |
| UNHCR Action: | See UNHCR action in response to the following paragraph. |
| Para. 31 C (c) | Requests the High Commissioner to present to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters a list of priority areas where voluntary repatriation is being encouraged and is likely to succeed, including an estimate of the associated costs. |
| UNHCR Action: | Developments in relation to voluntary repatriation have been reported in papers presented to each session of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters. The first of such papers was presented at the 13 December 1991 meeting of the Sub-Committee (EC/SC.2/52*, paras. 19-26). The paper indicated programmes with a regional focus, as well |

as priorities among programmes and an estimate of costs for each repatriation movement.

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| Para. 32 D (a) | Requests the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to assure that the evaluation function in the Office is adequately resourced, even at times of emergencies. |
| UNHCR Action: | The number of posts within the Central Evaluation Section has been maintained at the 1990-1991 level as has the funding allocated to the Central Evaluation Section's consultancy project. |
| Para. 32 D (c) | Requests the High Commissioner to ensure that the recommendations of the Central Evaluation Section, if appropriate, are followed up and implemented to the extent possible and to report thereon. |
| UNHCR Action: | Under the Chairmanship of the Deputy High Commissioner, the Evaluation Committee has met on a number of occasions, since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, to review at the Executive Office level reports prepared by the Central Evaluation Section and determine appropriate follow-up. In most instances, recommended actions have indeed been implemented. Details are contained in document A/AC.96/794. |
| Para. 32 D (d) | Expresses its appreciation of summaries of UNHCR evaluation reports and asks that these summaries continue to be made available to the Executive Committee. |
| UNHCR Action: | A summary of the evaluation reports prepared during 1991-1992 is being presented to the Executive Committee in document A/AC.96/794. |
| Para. 32 D (e) | Supports the idea of joint UNHCR-donor evaluation exercises. |
| UNHCR Action: | Initial discussions concerning this proposal have taken place. Further consultations are planned in order to determine the precise modalities of joint evaluation exercises. |
| Para. 32 D (f) | Calls for the establishment of baseline data concerning refugee women and refugee children in order to adequately evaluate the performance of UNHCR in implementing its policy on refugee women and refugee children. |
| UNHCR Action: | See UNHCR action on paragraph 25 (g) above. |
| Para. 33 E (b) | Encourages the High Commissioner to continue with her advocacy of greater inter-agency cooperation and in particular to undertake with the UNDP Administrator steps to bring to fruition joint actiities in development field aimed at benefiting refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities. |

UNHCR Action: Part VIII A of the Overview of UNHCR Activities (A/AC.96/798) details developments in the area of inter-agency cooperation, especially with UNDP.

Para. 34 F (b) Encourages UNHCR to assess assistance policies of traditional donors - in particular their regional and sectoral priorities - with a view to broadening the range of funding sources.

UNHCR Action: Since the forty-second session of the Executive Committee, UNHCR's Fund Raising Services have been actively engaged in discussions with several donors with a view to broadening the range of funding sources beyond traditional humanitarian aid budgets. Several of these initiatives have already been successful, as demonstrated by the increased support received, especially for voluntary repatriation programmes.

Para. 34 F (c) Urges UNHCR to give priority to the formulation of an effective communications strategy that will be directly supportive of UNHCR's major fund raising objectives.

UNHCR Action: Following external evaluations of UNHCR's public information and fund raising activities, and within the new structure of UNHCR's Division of External Relations, cooperation and active collaboration between Fund Raising Services and Public Information have been strengthened. UNHCR's Public Information Section has worked in close cooperation with Fund Raising in the production of the information bulletins on major UNHCR operations which have served as a positive and useful fund raising and public awareness tool. Information on UNHCR's newly reformulated information strategy was presented at a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Adminustrative and Financial Matters on 22 June 1992 (EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14, paras. 31-39).

Para. 34 F (d) Encourages UNHCR to further explore the potential of the private sector, whilst stressing the need to closely cooperate with NGOs so as to avoid competition for private sector funds.

UNHCR Action: Very positive results have been achieved in private sector fund raising, as illustrated by the steady increase in contributions from the private sector and other non-traditional donors -- such as "Autonomous Region" governments. Special care has been taken to avoid any competition with the NGO community. UNHCR is in constant dialogue with them on this issue.

Para. 34 (g) Requests UNHCR, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the ACABQ in its report A/AC.96/780, to enter into consultations with donors in order to achieve greater harmonization and standardization of reporting requirements as well as streamlining payment procedures and thus make more efficient use of human resources.

UNHCR Action: Some Governments already accept Executive Committee documentation as formal reporting tools for their contributions. UNHCR's Fund Raising Services will continue to pursue this issue, as well as streamlining of payment procedures, with donors.

Para. 35 G (c) Requests that ... the High Commissioner provide a comprehensive note on UNHCR's human-resource development strategy at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters. The document could address at the same time both the classification of Directors' posts and other personnel policies, such as recruitment, mobility/rotation, status of women staff, performance evaluation, promotion criteria and Headquarters/field personnel ratio.

UNHCR Action: The comprehensive note requested by the Executive Committee was presented to the meeting of the Sub-Committeee on Administrative and Financial Matters on 15 April 1992 (see EC/SC.2/51, paras. 19-28).

Para. 35 G (f) Calls on the High Commissioner to ensure that the Administration and staff promote a meaningful dialogue, particularly through use of the established joint staff-management machinery.

UNHCR Action: There have been regular meetings of the JAC during 1992. While this is not the only forum to ensure a meaningful dialogue between staff and management, it has been a particularly useful mechanism for discussions on conditions of service of UNHCR staff and, *inter alia*, a review of Appointments, Postings and Promotions Board (APPB) (Professional staff) and Appointments, Postings and Promotions Committee (APPC) (General Service staff) regulations.

Para. 35 G (g) Encourages the High Commissioner to pursue the ACABQ recommendations for the simplification and transparency of reports on UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds as they relate to human resources in order to more comprehensively portray the situation at Headquarters and in the field amongst all categories of personnel.

UNHCR Action: Steps being taken by UNHCR to respond to this request were detailed at the 22 June 1992 meeting of the Sub-Committee on Administrative and Financial Matters (see document EC/1992/SC.2/CRP.14, para. 22). The present document provides several new Tables (IV.7 and IV.8) which seek to improve the information on human resources.

### SUMMMARY TABLE 1 - UNHCR Expenditure in 1991 (All Sources of Funds) by Regional Bureau/Country and Main Types of Assistance Activities

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| Regional Bureau/ Country or Area | Type of Assistance | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency Assistance | Care and Maintenance | Voluntary a/ Repatriation | Local Settlement | Re-settlement | Prog.Sup. & Admin. b/ | |
| 1.AFRICA */ | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 490.0 | 250.0 | 623.1 | 533.0 | 1.3 | 928.6 | 2,826.0 |
| Botswana | | 61.0 | 63.3 | 437.7 | 112.3 | 329.4 | 1,003.7 |
| Burundi | 291.0 | 93.4 | 32.9 | 483.5 | | 320.1 | 1,220.9 |
| Cameroon | | 225.8 | 434.1 | 308.9 | | 510.5 | 1,479.3 |
| Central African Republic | 718.8 | 735.7 | 112.6 | 28.0 | | | 1,595.1 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | | 9,593.5 | | 62.1 | 4.1 | 50.7 | 9,710.4 |
| Djibouti | 1,812.9 | 2,102.6 | 437.5 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 540.5 | 4,906.6 |
| Ethiopia | 1,000.0 | 59,101.1 | 22,960.2 | 2,439.3 | 99.4 | 1,106.8 | 86,706.8 |
| Guinea | | 15,699.7 | | 11.4 | | 52.0 | 15,763.1 |
| Kenya | 1,200.0 | 10,648.5 | 5.1 | 620.6 | 235.8 | 944.2 | 13,654.2 |
| Lesotho | | 43.0 | 18.9 | 135.1 | | 343.4 | 540.4 |
| Malawi | 865.5 | 48,562.2 | 10.0 | | | 477.5 | 49,915.2 |
| Mozambique | | 103.2 | 3,892.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 400.1 | 4,400.9 |
| Rwanda | | 461.9 | 241.0 | 710.9 | 6.2 | 345.7 | 1,765.7 |
| Senegal | | 979.6 | | 2,708.3 | 196.9 | 978.0 | 4,862.8 |
| Sierra Leone | | 2,038.3 | | 6.2 | | 50.7 | 2,095.2 |
| Somalia | | 3,672.5 | 2,851.8 | 333.5 | | 1,298.2 | 8,156.0 |
| Sudan | 4,071.3 | 16,075.9 | 10,348.1 | 9,587.7 | 119.4 | 2,793.3 | 42,995.7 |
| Swaziland | | 1,259.3 | 16.1 | 333.6 | 121.4 | 389.5 | 2,119.9 |
| Uganda | | 906.5 | 7.3 | 3,124.9 | | 756.4 | 4,795.1 |
| United Rep.of Tanzania | | 340.8 | 531.1 | 857.8 | 5.5 | 633.1 | 2,368.3 |
| Zaire | 1,129.9 | 4,153.4 | 57.7 | 1,722.4 | 19.5 | 1,320.8 | 8,403.7 |
| Zambia | | 446.1 | 113.0 | 1,401.2 | 11.0 | 795.2 | 2,766.5 |
| Zimbabwe | | 2,803.6 | 77.1 | 219.1 | | 379.3 | 3,479.1 |
| West Africa | | 2,462.0 | 170.0 | 375.9 | 30.0 | 277.8 | 3,315.7 |
| Other countries | | 91.0 | 8,974.5 | 603.9 | 17.9 | 405.7 | 10,093.0 |
| Sub-total (1) | 11,579.4 | 182,910.6 | 51,977.7 | 27,050.1 | 994.0 | 16,427.5 | 290,939.3 |
| 2. ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | |
| China | 50.0 | 3,394.9 | 150.0 | 4,004.2 | 4.7 | 316.7 | 7,920.5 |
| Hong Kong | | 18,730.0 | 4,300.2 | | 716.2 | 459.6 | 24,206.0 |
| Indonesia | | 5,757.1 | 986.7 | 9.2 | 130.9 | 670.3 | 7,554.2 |
| Malaysia | | 8,238.9 | 349.2 | 608.9 | 693.3 | 643.9 | 10,534.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 22.0 | 58.4 | 1,265.8 | | 258.2 | 1,604.4 |
| Philippines | 50.0 | 2,758.6 | 258.4 | 252.7 | 9,202.8 | 359.5 | 12,882.0 |
| Thailand | | 29,533.5 | 1,927.9 | | 1,192.5 | 1,501.1 | 34,155.0 |
| Viet Nam | | | 8,012.3 | 506.6 | 901.1 | 424.8 | 9,844.8 |
| Other countries in Asia | 130.0 | 7,231.8 | 20,657.9 | 35.2 | 1,235.0 | 2,895.6 | 32,185.5 |
| Australia and New Zealand | | 15.6 | 91.4 | 420.1 | | 493.3 | 1,020.4 |
| Sub-total (2) | 230.0 | 75,682.4 | 36,792.4 | 7,102.7 | 14,076.5 | 8,023.0 | 141,907.0 |

*/ excluding North Africa which is included in 5: South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East.

## SUMMARY TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

| Regional Bureau/ Country or Area | Type of Assistance | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Emergency Assistance | Care and Maintenance | Voluntary a/ Repatriation | Local Settlement | Re-settlement | Prog.Sup. & Admin. b/ | |
| 3. EUROPE | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 69.4 | 47.2 | 18.6 | 256.4 | 33.0 | 516.6 | 941.2 |
| Belgium | | | 64.4 | 202.0 | | 952.5 | 1,218.9 |
| France | | 8.8 | 383.7 | 820.2 | | 911.9 | 2,124.6 |
| Germany | | 1.3 | 18.6 | 808.2 | | 1,329.9 | 2,158.0 |
| Greece | | 1,397.4 | 6.3 | 52.6 | 9.3 | 106.7 | 1,572.3 |
| Hungary | 2,900.0 | 28.4 | 18.0 | 753.0 | 1.0 | 389.8 | 4,090.2 |
| Italy | 80.9 | 1,712.9 | | 349.2 | 13.9 | 1,611.9 | 3,768.8 |
| Portugal | | 1.0 | 8.7 | 294.4 | | 4.1 | 308.2 |
| Spain | | 1.0 | 91.9 | 432.9 | | 717.0 | 1,242.8 |
| Turkey | 8,826.4 | 1,025.1 | 1.3 | 32.7 | 477.8 | 729.0 | 11,092.3 |
| United Kingdom | | 118.1 | 100.5 | 461.5 | | 771.7 | 1,451.8 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 1,235.6 | 3,843.5 | 16.6 | 5.3 | 353.9 | 465.3 | 5,920.2 |
| Other countries in Europe | 68.3 | 239.8 | 49.5 | 898.2 | 2.1 | 790.1 | 2,048.0 |
| Sub-total (3) | 13,180.6 | 8,424.5 | 778.1 | 5,366.6 | 891.0 | 9,296.5 | 37,937.3 |
| 4. THE AMERICAS | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | | 2.5 | 168.0 | 693.1 | 20.0 | 454.9 | 1,338.5 |
| Costa Rica | | | 1,378.6 | 5,105.9 | | 898.4 | 7,382.9 |
| Honduras | 123.0 | | 1,550.6 | 350.8 | 5.1 | 490.2 | 2,519.7 |
| Mexico | | 3,702.3 | 135.0 | 5,078.1 | 14.1 | 1,109.2 | 10,038.7 |
| Nicaragua | | | 14,359.2 | 67.9 | | 357.0 | 14,784.1 |
| Other countries | 465.0 | 977.3 | 3,132.8 | 1,362.9 | 36.7 | 1,705.8 | 7,680.5 |
| North America | | 49.0 | 57.0 | 901.0 | 136.1 | 1,568.5 | 2,711.6 |
| Sub-total (4) | 588.0 | 4,731.1 | 20,781.2 | 13,559.7 | 212.0 | 6,584.0 | 46,456.0 |
| 5. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | 4,402.6 | 4,908.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 291.6 | 9,604.1 |
| Cyprus | 174.3 | 9,999.9 | | | 4.8 | 349.5 | 10,528.5 |
| Egypt | 383.2 | 241.7 | 0.6 | 305.6 | 40.1 | 772.8 | 1,744.0 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 44,644.7 | 150.0 | 376.1 | 13,587.7 | 38.2 | 658.2 | 59,454.9 |
| Iraq | 74,205.70 | | 44.4 | | 667.8 | | 74,917.9 |
| Pakistan | | 36,585.8 | 6,572.6 | 10.9 | 104.0 | 2,201.9 | 45,475.2 |
| Other countries in North Africa | 495.6 | 211.6 | 65.9 | 278.4 | | | 1,051.5 |
| Other countries in Western Asia | 80,893.4 | 544.0 | 1,784.5 | 740.6 | 276.9 | 319.6 | 84,559.0 |
| Sub-total (5) | 200,796.9 | 52,135.6 | 13,752.9 | 14,923.8 | 1,132.3 | 4,593.6 | 287,335.1 |
| 6. OVERALL ALLOCATIONS c/ | | | | | | | |
| Global and regional projects | 11,908.6 | 12,132.7 | 10,036.9 | 2,233.3 | 403.1 | 41,648.3 | 78,362.9 |
| TOTAL (1-6) | 238,283.5 | 336,016.9 | 134,119.2 | 70,236.2 | 17,708.9 | 86,572.9 | 882,937.6 |
| of which: | | | | | | | |
| - General Programmes | 19,084.4 | 212,262.0 | 6,042.0 | 58,891.4 | 14,300.5 | 59,402.3 | 369,982.6 |
| - Special Programmes | 219,199.1 | 123,754.9 | 128,077.2 | 11,344.8 | 3,408.4 | 6,780.6 | 492,565.0 |
| - UN Regular Budget | - | - | - | - | - | 20,390.0 | 20,390.0 |

a/ including assistance to returnees in countries of origin b/ including cost of UNHCR's statutory protection functions

c/ including support cost at Headquarters

## SUMMARY TABLE 2 - UNHCR VOLUNTARY FUNDS ACTIVITIES- GENERAL AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

## EXPENDITURE BY REGIONAL BUREAU/COUNTRY OR AREA IN 1991 AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE/PROJECTIONS IN 1992/1993 (In thousands of US Dollars)

| REGIONAL BUREAU/ COUNTRY OR AREA | 1991 EXPENDITURE | | | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) | | | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. AFRICA | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 2,746.6 | 79.4 | 2,826.0 | 7,571.4 | 13,500.0 | 21,071.4 | 710.2 | 14,500.0 | 15,210.2 |
| Botswana | 893.1 | 110.7 | 1,003.8 | 680.9 | 113.6 | 794.5 | 286.7 | 113.6 | 400.3 |
| Burundi | 949.5 | 271.4 | 1,220.9 | 1,093.6 | 5,046.9 | 6,140.5 | 652.8 | 4,884.2 | 5,537.0 |
| Cameroon | 1,339.5 | 139.8 | 1,479.3 | 861.8 | 114.7 | 976.5 | 648.3 | 95.3 | 743.6 |
| Central African Republic | 1,541.3 | 53.9 | 1,595.2 | 1,316.0 | 81.1 | 1,397.1 | 1,115.3 | 66.6 | 1,181.9 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 8,676.6 | 1,033.9 | 9,710.5 | 8,100.5 | 60.0 | 8,160.5 | 7,410.9 | 60.0 | 7,470.9 |
| Djibouti | 4,316.8 | 589.7 | 4,906.5 | 2,009.6 | 0.0 | 2,009.6 | 1,836.2 | 0.0 | 1,836.2 |
| Ethiopia | 54,528.8 | 32,178.1 | 86,706.9 | 25,229.3 | 23,869.4 | 49,098.7 | 16,777.3 | 20,947.8 | 37,725.1 |
| Eritrea | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16,000.0 | 16,000.0 | 0.0 | 16,400.0 | 16,400.0 |
| Guinea | 13,901.2 | 1,861.9 | 15,763.1 | 16,310.5 | 28.4 | 16,338.9 | 11,205.3 | 28.4 | 11,233.7 |
| Kenya | 12,263.8 | 1,390.3 | 13,654.1 | 45,347.4 | 1,733.4 | 47,080.8 | 32,318.2 | 170.9 | 32,489.1 |
| Malawi | 26,232.5 | 23,682.7 | 49,915.2 | 26,682.0 | 1,891.1 | 28,573.1 | 27,001.0 | 30.0 | 27,031.0 |
| Mozambique | 439.5 | 3,961.4 | 4,400.9 | 602.8 | 8,025.0 | 8,627.8 | 513.9 | 7,925.0 | 8,438.9 |
| Rwanda | 1,229.6 | 536.0 | 1,765.6 | 1,265.8 | 2,837.4 | 4,103.2 | 1,144.0 | 3,611.4 | 4,755.4 |
| Senegal | 4,333.6 | 529.4 | 4,863.0 | 3,517.1 | 306.2 | 3,823.3 | 2,309.6 | 306.2 | 2,615.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,044.5 | 50.7 | 2,095.2 | 1,321.0 | 3,000.0 | 4,321.0 | 935.2 | 1,500.0 | 2,435.2 |
| Somalia | 5,124.1 | 3,031.9 | 8,156.0 | 700.6 | 13,500.0 | 14,200.6 | 302.6 | 17,400.0 | 17,702.6 |
| Sudan | 20,913.4 | 22,082.4 | 42,995.8 | 8,939.4 | 1,033.0 | 9,972.4 | 6,546.7 | 364.9 | 6,911.6 |
| Swaziland | 1,982.7 | 137.2 | 2,119.9 | 1,806.9 | 99.2 | 1,906.1 | 1,779.8 | 99.2 | 1,879.0 |
| Uganda | 3,911.4 | 883.7 | 4,795.1 | 4,746.0 | 68.5 | 4,814.5 | 3,693.7 | 73.6 | 3,767.3 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 1,764.5 | 603.7 | 2,368.2 | 1,925.6 | 39.0 | 1,964.6 | 1,718.5 | 939.0 | 2,657.5 |
| Zaire | 6,523.3 | 1,880.6 | 8,403.9 | 5,357.3 | 7,359.4 | 12,716.7 | 3,688.5 | 4,221.7 | 7,910.2 |
| Zambia | 2,581.5 | 184.9 | 2,766.4 | 2,675.2 | 5,875.0 | 8,550.2 | 1,709.3 | 2,925.0 | 4,634.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,706.8 | 772.2 | 3,479.0 | 4,965.5 | 571.7 | 5,537.2 | 3,901.9 | 29.0 | 3,930.9 |
| West Africa | 2,987.1 | 328.5 | 3,315.6 | 4,434.1 | 8,293.4 | 12,727.5 | 2,555.0 | 4,998.3 | 7,553.3 |
| Other countries | 1,321.7 | 9,311.5 | 10,633.2 | 2,061.9 | 13,577.2 | 15,639.1 | 1,194.8 | 458.1 | 1,652.9 |
| Sub-total (1) | 185,253.4 | 105,685.9 | 290,939.3 | 179,522.2 | 127,023.6 | 306,545.8 | 131,955.7 | 102,148.2 | 234,103.9 |

SUMMARY TABLE 2

| REGIONAL BUREAU/ COUNTRY OR AREA | 1991 EXPENDITURE | | | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) | | | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 2. ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 4,607.2 | 3,313.3 | 7,920.5 | 3,833.3 | 367.0 | 4,200.3 | 2,692.7 | 257.8 | 2,950.5 |
| Hong Kong | 4,926.2 | 19,279.8 | 24,206.0 | 4,974.8 | 46,920.0 | 51,894.8 | 4,710.3 | 40,000.8 | 44,711.1 |
| Indonesia | 914.1 | 6,640.1 | 7,554.2 | 497.0 | 3,980.0 | 4,477.0 | 504.2 | 3,030.0 | 3,534.2 |
| Malaysia | 2,635.2 | 7,899.0 | 10,534.2 | 1,841.4 | 3,687.2 | 5,528.6 | 1,126.4 | 2,927.2 | 4,053.6 |
| Philippines | 7,316.3 | 5,565.9 | 12,882.2 | 6,675.7 | 4,701.0 | 11,376.7 | 6,399.3 | 3,871.0 | 10,270.3 |
| Thailand | 15,588.5 | 18,566.6 | 34,155.1 | 15,148.8 | 13,747.0 | 28,895.8 | 11,012.3 | 8,835.0 | 19,847.3 |
| Viet Nam | 983.7 | 8,861.1 | 9,844.8 | 764.6 | 14,420.0 | 15,184.6 | 558.6 | 13,400.0 | 13,958.6 |
| Other countries | 10,752.0 | 3,795.3 | 14,547.3 | 10,765.1 | 18,269.9 | 29,035.0 | 8,322.5 | 13,743.4 | 22,065.9 |
| Australia & New Zealand | 529.2 | 491.2 | 1,020.4 | 585.4 | 576.9 | 1,162.3 | 578.8 | 571.9 | 1,150.7 |
| Bangladesh | 259.5 | 29.7 | 289.2 | 4,766.5 | 27,525.6 | 32,292.1 | 19,594.5 | 25.6 | 19,620.1 |
| Nepal | 504.1 | 57.0 | 561.1 | 2,062.4 | 33.0 | 2,095.4 | 2,607.0 | 33.0 | 2,640.0 |
| Cambodia | 30.0 | 18,362.0 | 18,392.0 | 0.0 | 34,139.0 | 34,139.0 | 0.0 | 12,056.0 | 12,056.0 |
| Sub-total (2) | 49,046.0 | 92,861.0 | 141,907.0 | 51,915.0 | 168,366.6 | 220,281.6 | 58,106.6 | 98,751.7 | 156,858.3 |
| 3. EUROPE | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 936.7 | 4.4 | 941.1 | 733.4 | 0.0 | 733.4 | 733.4 | 0.0 | 733.4 |
| Belgium | 981.8 | 237.2 | 1,219.0 | 1,051.4 | 194.3 | 1,245.7 | 1,003.2 | 8.2 | 1,011.4 |
| France | 1,826.9 | 297.6 | 2,124.5 | 1,902.4 | 20.0 | 1,922.4 | 1,653.4 | 20.0 | 1,673.4 |
| Germany, Fed.Rep.of | 1,828.8 | 329.2 | 2,158.0 | 2,078.5 | 84.4 | 2,162.9 | 2,021.7 | 6.7 | 2,028.4 |
| Greece | 1,566.5 | 5.9 | 1,572.4 | 1,567.2 | 0.0 | 1,567.2 | 1,560.4 | 0.0 | 1,560.4 |
| Hungary | 4,028.6 | 61.6 | 4,090.2 | 3,565.3 | 3,015.0 | 6,580.3 | 377.1 | 15.0 | 392.1 |
| Italy | 3,649.2 | 119.6 | 3,768.8 | 2,979.8 | 25.0 | 3,004.8 | 2,737.7 | 25.0 | 2,762.7 |
| Spain | 838.6 | 404.3 | 1,242.9 | 824.3 | 0.0 | 824.3 | 740.0 | 0.0 | 740.0 |
| Turkey | 2,067.9 | 9,024.4 | 11,092.3 | 2,211.2 | 5,072.0 | 7,283.2 | 2,084.5 | 4,171.0 | 6,255.5 |
| United Kingdom | 1,338.7 | 113.0 | 1,451.7 | 1,299.5 | 0.0 | 1,299.5 | 1,313.8 | 0.0 | 1,313.8 |
| Former Yugoslavia | 5,567.4 | 352.8 | 5,920.2 | 2,322.2 | 137,600.0 | 139,922.2 | 1,973.0 | 0.0 | 1,973.0 |
| Other countries | 2,280.3 | 75.9 | 2,356.2 | 4,881.2 | 224.0 | 5,105.2 | 5,458.7 | 224.0 | 5,682.7 |
| Sub-total (3) | 26,911.4 | 11,025.9 | 37,937.3 | 25,416.4 | 146,234.7 | 171,651.1 | 21,656.9 | 4,469.9 | 26,126.8 |

## SUMMARY TABLE 2

| REGIONAL BUREAU/ COUNTRY OR AREA | 1991 EXPENDITURE | | | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) | | | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL | GENERAL PROGRAMMES | SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | TOTAL |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 4. THE AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 3,120.2 | 4,262.7 | 7,382.9 | 2,670.0 | 4,594.8 | 7,264.8 | 2,349.4 | 1,571.8 | 3,921.2 |
| Guatemala | 354.5 | 580.6 | 935.1 | 334.3 | 10,051.0 | 10,385.3 | 313.9 | 10,154.9 | 10,468.8 |
| Mexico | 8,052.7 | 1,986.2 | 10,038.9 | 7,290.2 | 1,966.0 | 9,256.2 | 4,627.4 | 5,116.0 | 9,743.4 |
| Nicaragua | 524.0 | 14,260.1 | 14,784.1 | 637.6 | 10,655.0 | 11,292.6 | 117.7 | 155.0 | 272.7 |
| Other countries in Central | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| America | 3,409.1 | 1,759.7 | 5,168.8 | 2,529.8 | 3,480.6 | 6,010.4 | 1,241.1 | 3,063.3 | 4,304.4 |
| Other countries in Northern | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South America & Carribean | 1,381.8 | 432.4 | 1,814.2 | 1,474.7 | 1,699.1 | 3,173.8 | 947.6 | 1,457.6 | 2,405.2 |
| Other countries in Southern | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South America | 2,339.0 | 416.8 | 2,755.8 | 2,557.5 | 323.0 | 2,880.5 | 2,332.6 | 323.0 | 2,655.6 |
| Belize | 637.1 | 227.7 | 864.8 | 1,189.1 | 1,467.0 | 2,656.1 | 1,095.0 | 810.0 | 1,905.0 |
| United States of America | 1,627.3 | 41.3 | 1,668.6 | 1,619.3 | 106.6 | 1,725.9 | 1,412.4 | 0.0 | 1,412.4 |
| Canada | 1,035.8 | 7.0 | 1,042.8 | 903.2 | 0.0 | 903.2 | 906.8 | 0.0 | 906.8 |
| Sub-total (4) | 22,481.5 | 23,974.5 | 46,456.0 | 21,205.7 | 34,343.1 | 55,548.8 | 15,343.9 | 22,651.6 | 37,995.5 |
| 5. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,658.4 | 5,945.7 | 9,604.1 | 3,789.1 | 14,103.1 | 17,892.2 | 1,493.3 | 127.0 | 1,620.3 |
| Cyprus | 73.9 | 10,454.6 | 10,528.5 | 70.0 | 10,500.0 | 10,570.0 | 70.0 | 10,000.0 | 10,070.0 |
| Egypt | 1,110.2 | 633.8 | 1,744.0 | 1,337.8 | 181.7 | 1,519.5 | 1,483.8 | 166.3 | 1,650.1 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 13,492.8 | 45,962.2 | 59,455.0 | 13,746.0 | 16,000.0 | 29,746.0 | 14,675.7 | 15,500.0 | 30,175.7 |
| Iraq | 667.8 | 74,250.2 | 74,918.0 | 976.8 | 0.0 | 976.8 | 1,717.4 | 0.0 | 1,717.4 |
| Mauritania | 684.6 | 73.3 | 757.9 | 4,177.0 | 1,054.6 | 5,231.6 | 2,215.3 | 56.0 | 2,271.3 |
| Pakistan | 31,391.3 | 14,083.8 | 45,475.1 | 25,910.9 | 44,018.2 | 69,929.1 | 20,655.6 | 33,097.2 | 53,752.8 |
| North Africa | 440.4 | 120.0 | 560.4 | 920.7 | 107.3 | 1,028.0 | 960.9 | 107.3 | 1,068.2 |
| Other countries in Western Asia | 1,101.8 | 82,088.0 | 83,189.8 | 1,428.7 | 52,568.5 | 53,997.2 | 3,475.2 | 18,668.5 | 22,143.7 |
| Yemen | 1,102.3 | 0.0 | 1,102.3 | 2,397.8 | 116.7 | 2,514.5 | 1,935.8 | 60.0 | 1,995.8 |
| Sub-total (5) | 53,723.5 | 233,611.6 | 287,335.1 | 54,754.8 | 138,650.1 | 193,404.9 | 48,683.0 | 77,782.3 | 126,465.3 |

## SUMMARY TABLE 2

| REGIONAL BUREAU/ COUNTRY OR AREA (1) | 1991 EXPENDITURE GENERAL PROGRAMMES (2) | 1991 EXPENDITURE SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (3) | 1991 EXPENDITURE TOTAL (4) | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) GENERAL PROGRAMMES (5) | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (6) | 1992 ESTIMATES (REVISED) TOTAL (7) | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) GENERAL PROGRAMMES (8) | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (9) | 1993 PROJECTIONS (INITIAL) TOTAL (10) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. OVERALL ALLOCATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency assistance | 1,312.7 | 0.0 | 1,312.7 | 310.1 | 0.0 | 310.1 | 352.7 | 0.0 | 352.7 |
| Care and maintenance | 9,685.7 | 0.0 | 9,685.7 | 9,996.1 | 0.0 | 9,996.1 | 12,256.9 | 0.0 | 12,256.9 |
| Voluntary repatriation | 95.8 | 0.0 | 95.8 | 425.0 | 0.0 | 425.0 | 460.0 | 0.0 | 460.0 |
| Local settlement | 832.7 | 0.0 | 832.7 | 2,435.0 | 0.0 | 2,435.0 | 1,718.8 | 0.0 | 1,718.8 |
| Resettlement | 403.1 | 0.0 | 403.1 | 808.3 | 0.0 | 808.3 | 931.5 | 0.0 | 931.5 |
| Various global/regional projects | 0.0 | 24,596.9 | 24,596.9 | 0.0 | 19,816.3 | 19,816.3 | 0.0 | 28,118.1 | 28,118.1 |
| Programme support & admin. | 20,236.8 | 809.2 | 21,046.0 | 21,248.4 | 765.6 | 22,014.0 | 20,578.2 | 782.3 | 21,360.5 |
| Sub-total (6) | 32,566.8 | 25,406.1 | 57,972.9 | 35,222.9 | 20,581.9 | 55,804.8 | 36,298.1 | 28,900.4 | 65,198.5 |
| TOTAL (1-6) | 369,982.6 | 492,565.0 | 862,547.6 | 368,037.0 | 635,200.0 | 1,003,237.0 | 312,044.2 | 334,704.1 | 646,748.3 |
| General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation | - | - | - | 3,344.0 a/ | - | 3,344.0 | 15,000.0 | - | 15,000.0 b/ |
| Programme Reserve | - | - | - c/ | 7,000.0 d/ | - | 7,000.0 | 31,204.8 | - | 31,204.8 b/ |
| Emergency Fund | - | - | - c/ | 8,062.0 d/ | - | 8,062.0 | 20,000.0 | - | 20,000.0 b/ |
| GRAND TOTAL | 369,982.6 | 492,565.0 | 862,547.6 | 386,443.0 | 635,200.0 | 1,021,643.0 | 378,249.0 | 334,704.1 | 712,953.1 |

a/ Represents unallocated balance as at 31.05.92; allocations made between 01.01.92-31.05.92 totalling US$ 11,656,000 are shown above in the relevant Countries/Regions under General Programmes.

b/ Not yet allocated to specific Countries/Regions.

c/ Actual expenditure are included above in the relevant Countries/Regions.

d/ Initially US$ 32,095,900 for Programme Reserve and US$ 20,000,000 for Emergency Fund; allocations made during 01.01.92-31.05.92 are included above in the relevant regions under General Programmes; amounts shown here thus represent balances available for meeting contingencies for the remainder of the year.

## SUMMARY TABLE 3

## UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN 1991, 1992 AND 1993 - ALL SOURCES OF FUNDS (in thousands of US dollars)

| Regional Bureau/ Overall allocations | 1991 Expenditure | | | 1992 Estimates ( revised ) | | | 1993 Projections ( initial ) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Operations | Prog. Support & Admin. a/ | Total | Operations | Prog. Support & Admin. a/ | Total | Operations | Prog. Support & Admin. a/ | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 170,757.7 | 14,495.7 | 185,253.4 | 168,102.1 | 11,420.1 | 179,522.2 | 121,535.7 | 10,420.0 | 131,955.7 |
| Special Programmes | 103,754.4 | 1,931.5 | 105,685.9 | 125,931.1 | 1,092.5 | 127,023.6 | 101,055.7 | 1,092.5 | 102,148.2 |
| Sub-total | 274,512.1 | 16,427.2 | 290,939.3 | 294,033.2 | 12,512.6 | 306,545.8 | 222,591.4 | 11,512.5 | 234,103.9 |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 42,286.4 | 6,759.6 | 49,046.0 | 45,072.6 | 6,842.4 | 51,915.0 | 51,798.6 | 6,308.0 | 58,106.6 |
| Special Programmes | 91,598.0 | 1,263.0 | 92,861.0 | 167,394.9 | 971.7 | 168,366.6 | 97,891.1 | 860.6 | 98,751.7 |
| Sub-total | 133,884.4 | 8,022.6 | 141,907.0 | 212,467.5 | 7,814.1 | 220,281.6 | 149,689.7 | 7,168.6 | 156,858.3 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 18,451.3 | 8,460.1 | 26,911.4 | 17,389.0 | 8,027.4 | 25,416.4 | 14,301.2 | 7,355.7 | 21,656.9 |
| Special Programmes | 10,189.5 | 836.4 | 11,025.9 | 145,697.9 | 536.8 | 146,234.7 | 4,006.7 | 463.2 | 4,469.9 |
| Sub-total | 28,640.8 | 9,296.5 | 37,937.3 | 163,086.9 | 8,564.2 | 171,651.1 | 18,307.9 | 7,818.9 | 26,126.8 |
| THE AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 16,894.2 | 5,587.3 | 22,481.5 | 15,807.0 | 5,398.7 | 21,205.7 | 10,164.9 | 5,179.0 | 15,343.9 |
| Special Programmes | 22,977.8 | 996.7 | 23,974.5 | 33,419.1 | 924.0 | 34,343.1 | 21,727.6 | 924.0 | 22,651.6 |
| Sub-total | 39,872.0 | 6,584.0 | 46,456.0 | 49,226.1 | 6,322.7 | 55,548.8 | 31,892.5 | 6,103.0 | 37,995.5 |
| SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 49,860.7 | 3,862.8 | 53,723.5 | 51,128.9 | 3,625.9 | 54,754.8 | 45,155.2 | 3,527.8 | 48,683.0 |
| Special Programmes | 232,880.7 | 730.9 | 233,611.6 | 137,883.2 | 766.9 | 138,650.1 | 77,052.6 | 729.7 | 77,782.3 |
| Sub-total | 282,741.4 | 4,593.7 | 287,335.1 | 189,012.1 | 4,392.8 | 193,404.9 | 122,207.8 | 4,257.5 | 126,465.3 |
| OVERALL ALLOCATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| General Programmes | 12,330.0 | 20,236.8 | 32,566.8 | 13,974.5 | 21,248.4 | 35,222.9 | 15,719.9 | 20,578.2 | 36,298.1 |
| Special Programmes | 24,596.9 | 809.2 | 25,406.1 | 19,816.3 | 765.6 | 20,581.9 | 28,118.1 | 782.3 | 28,900.4 |
| UN Regular Budget | | 20,390.0 | 20,390.0 | | 20,076.9 | 20,076.9 | | 20,949.0 | 20,949.0 |
| Sub-total | 36,926.9 | 41,436.0 | 78,362.9 | 33,790.8 | 42,090.9 | 75,881.7 | 43,838.0 | 42,309.5 | 86,147.5 |
| GENERAL ALLOCATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION b/ | - | - | - | 3,344.0 | - | 3,344.0 d/ | 15,000.0 | - | 15,000.0 f/ |
| PROGRAMME RESERVE b/ | - | - | - c/ | 7,000.0 | - | 7,000.0 e/ | 31,204.8 | - | 31,204.8 f/ |
| EMERGENCY FUND b/ | - | - | - c/ | 8,062.0 | - | 8,062.0 e/ | 20,000.0 | - | 20,000.0 f/ |
| GRAND TOTAL | 796,577.6 | 86,360.0 | 882,937.6 | 960,022.6 | 81,697.3 | 1,041,719.9 | 654,732.1 | 79,170.0 | 733,902.1 |
| of which : GENERAL PROGRAMMES | 310,580.3 | 59,402.3 | 369,982.6 | 329,880.1 | 56,562.9 | 386,443.0 | 324,880.3 | 53,368.7 | 378,249.0 |
| of which : | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Programme | 291,960.8 | 59,402.3 | 351,363.1 | 309,880.1 | 56,562.9 | 366,443.0 | 304,880.3 | 53,368.7 | 358,249.0 |
| Emergency Fund | 18,619.5 | - | 18,619.5 | 20,000.0 | - | 20,000.0 | 20,000.0 | - | 20,000.0 |
| SPECIAL PROGRAMMES | 485,997.3 | 6,567.7 | 492,565.0 | 630,142.5 | 5,057.5 | 635,200.0 | 329,851.8 | 4,852.3 | 334,704.1 |
| UN REGULAR BUDGET | - | 20,390.0 | 20,390.0 | - | 20,076.9 | 20,076.9 | - | 20,949.0 | 20,949.0 |

a/ Including cost of UNHCR's statutary protection functions.

b/ Forms part of General Programmes.

c/ Actual expenditure are included above in the relevant regions under General Programmes.

d/ Represents unallocated balance as at 31.05.92; allocations made between 01.01.92 - 31.05.92 totalling $11,656.0 are shown above in the relevant regions under General Programmes.

e/ Initially $32,095,900 for Programme Reserve and $20,000,000 for Emergency Fund; allocations made during 01.01. - 31.05.92 are included above in the relevant regions under General Programmes; amounts shown here thus represent balances available for meeting contingencies for the remainder of the year.

f/ Not yet allocated to specific countries.

## SUMMARY TABLE 4

## UNHCR GENERAL PROGRAMMES

### Analysis by Regional Bureau/area and types of activities

### (in thousands of United States dollars)

| REGIONAL BUREAU/AREA | EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | | | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | | | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | | | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | | | PROMOTION OF RESETTLEMENT | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 1991 (actual) (2) | 1992 (est.) (3) | 1993 (est.) (4) | 1991 (actual) (5) | 1992 (est.) (6) | 1993 (est.) (7) | 1991 (actual) (8) | 1992 (est.) (9) | 1993 (est.) (10) | 1991 (actual) (11) | 1992 (est.) (12) | 1993 (est.) (13) | 1991 (actual) (14) | 1992 (est.) (15) | 1993 (est.) (16) | 1991 (actual) (17) | 1992 (est.) (18) | 1993 ( est.) (19) |
| AFRICA | 11,579.5 | 4,158.9 | 0.0 | 132,722.1 | 135,022.7 | 97,845.9 | 2,190.0 | 11,378.3 | 1,562.5 | 23,272.3 | 16,976.1 | 21,730.7 | 993.8 | 566.1 | 396.6 | 170,757.7 | 168,102.1 | 121,535.7 |
| ASIA AND OCEANIA | 230.0 | 4,782.5 | 0.0 | 24,931.7 | 25,508.3 | 40,388.0 | 281.4 | 620.8 | 131.6 | 6,176.0 | 5,020.3 | 2,801.5 | 10,667.3 | 9,140.7 | 8,477.5 | 42,286.4 | 45,072.6 | 51,798.6 |
| EUROPE | 4,168.6 | 2,996.6 | 0.0 | 8,115.4 | 8,635.6 | 8,480.7 | 454.8 | 202.8 | 159.0 | 4,821.5 | 4,933.9 | 5,129.4 | 891.0 | 620.1 | 532.1 | 18,451.3 | 17,389.0 | 14,301.2 |
| THE AMERICAS | 588.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,224.7 | 2,911.9 | 2,221.4 | 3,014.7 | 3,774.6 | 1,778.0 | 9,855.0 | 8,999.9 | 6,056.2 | 211.8 | 120.6 | 109.3 | 16,894.2 | 15,807.0 | 10,164.9 |
| SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST | 1,205.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33,582.3 | 36,298.3 | 29,358.7 | 5.3 | 418.7 | 512.0 | 13,934.0 | 14,219.0 | 15,067.3 | 1,133.5 | 192.9 | 217.2 | 49,860.7 | 51,128.9 | 45,155.2 |
| GLOBAL & REGIONAL PROJECTS | 1,312.7 | 310.1 | 352.7 | 9,685.8 | 9,996.1 | 12,256.9 | 95.8 | 425.0 | 460.0 | 832.6 | 2,435.0 | 1,718.8 | 403.1 | 808.3 | 931.5 | 12,330.0 | 13,974.5 | 15,719.9 |
| TOTAL | 19,084.4 | 12,248.1 | 352.7 | 212,262.0 | 218,372.9 | 190,551.6 | 6,042.0 | 16,820.2 | 4,603.1 | 58,891.4 | 52,584.2 | 52,503.9 | 14,300.5 | 11,448.7 | 10,664.2 | 310,580.3 | 311,474.1 a/ | 258,675.5 b/ |

a/ Excludes the unallocated balances as at 31 May 1992 of the Emergency Fund and the Programme Reserve

b/ Excluding the Emergency Fund and Programme Reserve

## SUMMARY TABLE 5

### 1992 - 1993 GENERAL PROGRAMMES (GP)

(Global analysis by budget sectors - in thousands of US Dollars)

| Sector | 1992 (Initial) Approved EXCOM Allocation (Oct. 1991) | | 1992 (Revised) Allocation submitted to EXCOM | | 1993 (Initial) Allocation submitted to EXCOM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US$ | % | US$ | % | US$ | % |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| A. Food | 21,273.9 | 6.63% | 17,580.6 | 4.94% | 14,266.5 | 4.57% |
| B. Transport | 57,965.2 a/ | 18.06% | 41,954.4 a/ | 11.78% | 29,940.9 a/ | 9.60% |
| C. Domestic Needs | 28,423.2 | 8.86% | 36,039.8 | 10.12% | 28,477.9 | 9.13% |
| D. Water | 14,779.1 | 4.60% | 20,778.4 | 5.84% | 16,154.9 | 5.18% |
| E. Sanitation | 3,586.5 | 1.12% | 6,773.4 | 1.90% | 6,606.5 | 2.12% |
| F. Health | 27,741.5 | 8.64% | 31,242.5 | 8.77% | 31,324.8 | 10.04% |
| G. Shelter | 6,153.6 | 1.92% | 16,352.0 | 4.59% | 13,910.9 | 4.46% |
| H. Community Services | 5,902.0 | 1.84% | 6,470.8 | 1.82% | 7,473.7 | 2.40% |
| I. Education | 19,050.4 | 5.94% | 20,856.5 | 5.86% | 21,783.6 | 6.98% |
| J. Crop Production | 3,948.7 | 1.23% | 6,700.4 | 1.88% | 3,926.8 | 1.26% |
| K. Livestock | 606.3 | 0.19% | 956.8 | 0.27% | 796.3 | 0.26% |
| L. Fisheries | 32.2 | 0.01% | 60.7 | 0.02% | 26.1 | 0.01% |
| M. Forestry | 1,574.7 | 0.49% | 1,387.8 | 0.39% | 1,836.2 | 0.59% |
| N. Income Generation | 6,890.3 | 2.15% | 7,675.6 | 2.16% | 5,147.7 | 1.65% |
| O. Legal Assistance | 6,964.0 | 2.17% | 9,477.5 | 2.66% | 8,493.1 | 2.72% |
| P. Agency Op. Support | 19,148.2 | 5.97% | 26,813.6 | 7.53% | 19,799.4 | 6.35% |
| Q. Project Personnel (PPE) b/ | 39,886.2 | 12.43% | 48,415.2 | 13.60% | 48,710.2 | 15.61% b/ |
| R. Prog. Support & Admin. (PSA) b/ | 57,032.9 | 17.77% | 56,562.9 | 15.88% | 53,368.7 | 17.10% b/ |
| Total Programmed Activities | 320,958.9 | 100.00% | 356,099.0 | 100.00% | 312,044.2 | 100.00% |
| General Alloc. for Vol. Repatriation | 0.0 | | 3,344.0 | | 15,000.0 | |
| Programme Reserve | 32,095.9 | | 7,000.0 | | 31,204.8 | |
| Total Annual Programme | 353,054.8 | | 366,443.0 | | 358,249.0 | |
| Emergency Fund | 20,000.0 | | 20,000.0 | | 20,000.0 | |
| Total General Programmes | 373,054.8 | | 386,443.0 | | 378,249.0 | |

a/ Not including ITSH expected through WFP.

b/ Including costs of UNHCR's statutory protection function; percentages for PSA/PPE as a function of the total, are likely to move downwards with further activities funded from the Programme Reserve, Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and Emergency Fund.

## SUMMARY TABLE 6

## STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN FIELD AND HEADQUARTERS

### SUMMARY - IN WORK-YEARS

| | | 1992 REVISED | | | | | | | | | | | | 1993 INITIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | USG ASG | D2 | D1 L6 | P5 L5 | P4 L4 | P3 L3 | P2 L2 | s/Tot | NO | GS | TOT all | JPO | USG ASG | D2 | D1 L6 | P5 L5 | P4 L4 | P3 L3 | P2 L2 | s/Tot | NO | GS | TOT all | JPO |
| FRICA | PSA-GP/EP | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 19.7 | 3.0 | 61.7 | 1.0 | 180.1 | 242.8 | - | - | 2.0 | 4.0 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 3.0 | 56.8 | 1.0 | 155.9 | 213.7 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 23.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | - | 7.8 | 25.0 | 58.4 | 23.2 | 114.4 | 25.8 | 378.3 | 518.5 | - | - | - | - | 6.5 | 22.6 | 55.5 | 17.0 | 101.6 | 24.5 | 344.2 | 470.3 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | 1.7 | 4.6 | 15.6 | 4.0 | 25.9 | 5.7 | 77.8 | 109.4 | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | 4.0 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 59.0 | 80.6 | - |
| | Total | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 25.5 | 46.6 | 93.7 | 30.2 | 202.0 | 32.5 | 636.2 | 870.7 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 21.5 | 43.6 | 84.4 | 22.0 | 177.5 | 28.0 | 559.1 | 764.6 | 3.2 |
| SIA AND<br>CEANIA | PSA-GP/EP | - | 1.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 35.5 | 1.0 | 57.6 | 94.1 | - | - | 1.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 48.5 | 81.5 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 8.0 | 9.0 | 17.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | 8.0 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | 1.0 | - | 2.0 | 16.4 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 12.0 | 64.2 | 96.6 | - | - | - | 1.5 | - | 2.5 | 23.0 | - | 27.0 | 13.5 | 74.5 | 115.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19.5 | 50.1 | 21.8 | 93.4 | 7.1 | 159.5 | 260.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.0 | 16.5 | 6.0 | 26.5 | 1.0 | 15.5 | 43.0 | - |
| | Total | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 33.5 | 75.5 | 24.3 | 150.3 | 20.1 | 289.3 | 459.7 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 16.5 | 48.5 | 7.0 | 85.5 | 15.5 | 146.5 | 247.5 | 2.7 |
| UROPE | PSA-GP/EP | - | - | 7.3 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 38.0 | 2.0 | 63.3 | 103.3 | - | - | - | 8.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 36.5 | 0.5 | 49.0 | 86.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.0 | 10.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 21.2 | 2.0 | 45.5 | 68.7 | - | - | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 11.5 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 2.0 | 44.5 | 70.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | - | 0.9 | - | 0.9 | | 44.0 | 44.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.2 | 0.7 | - |
| | Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 21.9 | 15.0 | 61.1 | 4.0 | 152.8 | 217.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 24.0 | 10.5 | 60.5 | 2.5 | 93.7 | 156.7 | 2.5 |
| THE<br>MERICAS | PSA-GP/EP | - | 1.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 27.5 | 2.0 | 49.3 | 78.8 | - | - | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 25.5 | 2.0 | 38.0 | 65.5 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 18.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | - | 1.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 23.2 | 38.8 | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 21.5 | 36.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | 2.0 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 20.3 | | 35.1 | 55.4 | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.3 | - | 9.3 | | 22.0 | 31.3 | - |
| | Total | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 18.8 | 24.1 | 7.5 | 62.4 | 3.0 | 107.6 | 173.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 7.0 | 48.3 | 3.0 | 81.5 | 132.8 | 3.3 |
| TH W. ASIA<br>TH AFRICA<br>DDLE EAST | PSA-GP/EP | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | - | 22.7 | - | 34.0 | 56.7 | - | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | - | 22.0 | - | 34.0 | 56.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | - | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.6 | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | - | 6.0 | 8.0 | 0.6 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 76.0 | 108.1 | - | - | - | 1.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 18.0 | 1.0 | 33.0 | 15.0 | 116.0 | 164.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 6.7 | 34.5 | 1.6 | 68.9 | 105.0 | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | 4.5 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 22.5 | 0.5 | 46.0 | 69.0 | - |
| | Total | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 10.7 | 20.3 | 32.8 | 8.2 | 77.0 | 15.9 | 184.9 | 277.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 21.5 | 36.0 | 7.0 | 79.5 | 15.5 | 202.0 | 297.0 | 0.6 |

SUMMARY TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

| | | 1992 REVISED | | | | | | | | | | | | 1993 INITIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | USG ASG | D2 | D1 L6 | P5 L5 | P4 L4 | P3 L3 | P2 L2 | s/Tot | NO | GS | TOT all | JPO | USG ASG | D2 | D1 L6 | P5 L5 | P4 L4 | P3 L3 | P2 L2 | s/Tot | NO | GS | TOT all | JPO |
| TOTAL FIELD | PSA-GP/EP | 0.0 | 5.0 | 22.3 | 36.4 | 52.8 | 50.9 | 18.0 | 185.4 | 6.0 | 384.3 | 575.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 23.0 | 30.5 | 50.5 | 49.3 | 14.5 | 172.8 | 4.5 | 325.4 | 502.7 | 0.0 |
| | SP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 74.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 12.3 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 12.8 | 40.6 | 100.6 | 31.7 | 188.4 | 55.1 | 587.2 | 830.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 13.5 | 45.1 | 111.5 | 25.0 | 198.6 | 56.0 | 600.7 | 855.3 | 0.0 |
| | SP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 36.3 | 96.5 | 33.5 | 175.0 | 14.4 | 385.3 | 574.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 14.5 | 46.9 | 13.0 | 77.9 | 4.0 | 142.7 | 224.6 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 0.0 | 5.0 | 27.0 | 56.9 | 130.7 | 248.0 | 85.2 | 552.8 | 75.5 | 1,370.8 | 1,999.1 | 74.6 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 27.5 | 46.5 | 111.1 | 207.7 | 53.5 | 451.3 | 64.5 | 1,082.8 | 1,598.6 | 12.3 |
| TOTAL HEADQUARTERS | RB/EP | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 89.0 | - | 155.0 | 244.0 | - | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 89.0 | - | 155.0 | 244.0 | - |
| | PSA-GP/EP | - | 5.0 | 4.7 | 13.7 | 29.3 | 21.0 | - | 73.7 | - | 85.6 | 159.3 | - | - | 5.0 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 28.0 | 21.0 | - | 72.0 | - | 85.0 | 157.0 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | 5.1 | 5.1 | 7.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.8 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | - | - | - | 8.5 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 26.2 | - | 28.6 | 54.8 | - | - | - | - | 9.0 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 26.2 | - | 31.7 | 57.9 | - |
| | SP/TP | - | - | 3.8 | 5.0 | 25.1 | 20.2 | 4.3 | 58.4 | - | 92.4 | 150.8 | - | - | - | 2.2 | 3.0 | 24.5 | 17.0 | 4.5 | 51.2 | - | 82.0 | 133.2 | - |
| | Total | 2.0 | 7.0 | 18.5 | 46.2 | 78.1 | 74.2 | 21.3 | 247.3 | 0.0 | 366.7 | 614.0 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 16.2 | 45.0 | 76.0 | 70.7 | 21.5 | 238.4 | 0.0 | 359.2 | 597.6 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | RB/EP | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 155.0 | 244.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 155.0 | 244.0 | 0.0 |
| | PSA-GP/EP | 0.0 | 10.0 | 27.0 | 50.1 | 82.1 | 71.9 | 18.0 | 259.1 | 6.0 | 469.9 | 735.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 27.0 | 44.5 | 78.5 | 70.3 | 14.5 | 244.8 | 4.5 | 410.4 | 659.7 | 0.0 |
| | SP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 23.1 | 82.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 21.5 | 13.1 |
| | PPE-GP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 50.3 | 106.6 | 33.7 | 214.6 | 55.1 | 615.8 | 885.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 54.6 | 117.2 | 27.0 | 224.8 | 56.0 | 632.4 | 913.2 | 0.0 |
| | SP/TP | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 61.4 | 116.7 | 37.8 | 233.4 | 14.4 | 477.7 | 725.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 39.0 | 63.9 | 17.5 | 129.1 | 4.0 | 224.7 | 357.8 | 0.0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 2.0 | 12.0 | 45.5 | 103.1 | 208.8 | 322.2 | 106.5 | 800.1 | 75.5 | 1,737.5 | 2,613.1 | 82.3 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 43.7 | 91.5 | 187.1 | 278.4 | 75.0 | 689.7 | 64.5 | 1,442.0 | 2,196.2 | 13.1 |

RB = UN Regular Budget; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes

JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS = General Service Staff

EP = Established post; TP = Temporary post

## SUMMARY TABLE 7

## PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR 1991, 1992 AND 1993

By Regional Bureau/Country or Area and Object of Expenditure

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

| REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA | | PSA & PPE | | | | Objects of expenditure | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular Budget | General Progr. | Special Progr. | Total | Staff | Travel | Contract. Services | Operating Expenses | Supplies & Materials | Others |
| I. AFRICA | PSA | - | 10,420 | 1,092 | 11,512 | 8,275 | 519 | 66 | 1,914 | 187 | 551 |
| | PPE | - | 17,313 | 4,577 | 21,890 | 15,485 | 1,030 | 3 | 3,970 | 362 | 1,040 |
| II. ASIA & OCEANIA | PSA | - | 6,308 | 861 | 7,169 | 5,531 | 279 | 202 | 863 | 88 | 206 |
| | PPE | - | 5,982 | 7,151 | 13,133 | 9,028 | 988 | 47 | 2,300 | 180 | 590 |
| III. EUROPE | PSA | - | 7,356 | 463 | 7,819 | 5,670 | 251 | 331 | 1,302 | 130 | 135 |
| | PPE | - | 4,585 | 426 | 5,011 | 3,611 | 270 | 43 | 878 | 63 | 146 |
| IV. THE AMERICAS | PSA | - | 5,179 | 924 | 6,103 | 4,312 | 425 | 93 | 1,073 | 78 | 122 |
| | PPE | - | 2,454 | 1,890 | 4,344 | 2,798 | 293 | 20 | 962 | 87 | 184 |
| V. S.W ASIA, N.AFR. | PSA | - | 3,528 | 730 | 4.258 | 3,327 | 288 | 41 | 472 | 49 | 81 |
| & M.E. | PPE | - | 6,592 | 4,301 | 10,893 | 8,014 | 604 | 8 | 1,775 | 149 | 343 |
| Sub-Total Field | PSA | - | 32,791 | 4,070 | 36,861 | 27,115 | 1,762 | 733 | 5,624 | 532 | 1,095 |
| | PPE | - | 36,926 | 18,345 | 55,271 | 38,936 | 3,185 | 121 | 9,885 | 841 | 2,303 |
| VI. OVERALL | PSA | 20,949 | 20,578 | 782 | 42,309 | 35,456 | 963 | 1,683 | 1,737 | 390 | 2,080 |
| HEADQUARTERS | PPE | - | 11,784 | 19,420 | 31,204 | 15,680 | 2,249 | 3,178 | 4,743 | 690 | 4,664 |
| 1993 Initial estimates | TOTAL | 20,949 | 102,079 | 42,617 | 165,645 | 117,187 | 8,159 | 5,715 | 21,989 | 2,453 | 10,142 |
| 1992 Revised estimates | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field | PSA | - | 35,315 | 4,292 | 39,607 | 29,695 | 1,681 | 807 | 5,403 | 480 | 1,541 |
| | PPE | - | 38,787 | 44,011 | 82,798 | 56,208 | 5,368 | 222 | 12,749 | 1,131 | 7,120 |
| HQ | PSA | 20,077 | 21,248 | 766 | 42,091 | 34,688 | 1,012 | 1,440 | 2,174 | 353 | 2,424 |
| | PPE | - | 9,628 | 24,024 | 33,652 | 18,625 | 3,012 | 3,003 | 4,121 | 1,067 | 3,824 |
| | TOTAL | 20,077 | 104,978 | 73,093 | 198,148 | 139,216 | 11,073 | 5,472 | 24,447 | 3,031 | 14,909 |
| 1992 Initial estimates | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field | PSA | - | 37,057 | 4,096 | 41,153 | 29,855 | 1,844 | 709 | 6,881 | 556 | 1,308 |
| | PPE | - | 29,841 | 17,694 | 47,535 | 35,509 | 2,723 | 97 | 7,197 | 646 | 1,363 |
| HQ | PSA | 17,186 | 19,976 | 424 | 37,586 | 31,837 | 792 | 822 | 2,031 | 216 | 1,888 |
| | PPE | - | 10,045 | 13,155 | 23,200 | 10,764 | 1,025 | 2,930 | 3,476 | 405 | 4,600 |
| | TOTAL | 17,186 | 96,919 | 35,369 | 149,474 | 107,965 | 6,384 | 4,558 | 19,585 | 1,823 | 9,159 |
| 1991 Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field | PSA | - | 39,166 | 5,760 | 44,926 | 35,851 | 1,532 | 735 | 5,160 | 445 | 1,203 |
| | PPE | - | 30,786 | 38,069 | 68,855 | 44,929 | 5,872 | 159 | 10,065 | 946 | 6,884 |
| HQ | PSA | 20,390 | 20,237 | 809 | 41,436 | 37,606 | 961 | 595 | 1,480 | 141 | 653 |
| | PPE | - | 9,072 | 18,876 | 27,948 | 13,044 | 3,002 | 2,687 | 4,222 | 483 | 4,510 |
| | TOTAL | 20,390 | 99,261 | 63,514 | 183,165 | 131,430 | 11,367 | 4,176 | 20,927 | 2,015 | 13,250 |